

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1903, by Judge Company, No. 110 Fifth Avenue

Vol. XCVI. No. 2484

New York, April 16, 1903

Price 10 Cents



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON HIS WESTERN TRIP.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

Vol. XCVI. No. 2484

PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE COMPANY, JUDGE BUILDING
NO. 110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Copyright, 1903, by Judge Co.

WESTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE
838-899 MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE
27 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's
Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's
News Exchange, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Paris, France.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Terms: \$4.00 per year; \$2.00 for six months
Foreign Countries in Postal Union, \$5.00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, and in Hawaii
Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa, Canada, and
Mexico. Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by
express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present banking
regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with
LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-
duce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

Thursday, April 16, 1903

Is Uncle Sam Too Boastful?

THE SPANISH war of 1898, supplemented by the Venezuelan episode of 1902-1903, has incited outbursts of spread-eagleism in the United States which are seen to be absurd when put to the test of facts. This, however, is only a revival of an old American trait. Before the Revolution, when he was a loyal subject of George III., Benjamin Franklin told the House of Commons that America was doubling in population every quarter of a century, and that it was destined to keep up this rate of growth to an indefinite period in the future. If that forecast had turned out to be correct we would have had in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 people in 1900, instead of the 76,000,000 which Census Director Merriam's assistants found here. Jefferson, early in his presidency figured that the country would have 80,000,000 inhabitants by 1875, but it had only 44,000,000. Lincoln said during the Civil war that if the Union were preserved there would be 125,000,000 Americans by 1900, which, as we see, was a long way from the mark.

Moreover, at the time when Franklin made his estimate the country's boundary ended at the Alleghenies. When Jefferson made his prediction the Mississippi was its western line. Then, too, 20,000,000 of immigrants, which neither had in mind, have been poured into the country since. More than two-thirds of them have come since Lincoln spoke. The increase in the native element in the United States is not at as great a ratio as that of the German empire. The growth by births is principally in the foreign ingredient of the population, and our recent foreign accession—chiefly from eastern and southeastern Europe—are decidedly inferior to those from the British Islands, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries, which predominated a score of years ago and earlier. It is harder to Americanize these than it was the others. At a recent time there was a heavy drift of immigration from Canada into the United States. To-day there is a many times heavier drift from the United States into Canada. As this is caused by the virtual exhaustion of cheap rich lands here, which are practically boundless in extent there, this movement northward may grow much larger and last many years.

We have been marvelously fortunate in the character of our foreign enemies—diminutive and civil-war-distracted Mexico and dying Spain—in the past two-thirds of a century. Our easy victories may have given us false ideas of our power. We have maintained the Monroe Doctrine thus far successfully. But Germany is increasing her colonies in Brazil and other South American countries. Her navy, slightly larger than ours, is increasing at a much faster rate than ours. It is believed to be the Kaiser's intention to ultimately put the Monroe Doctrine to the test of war, and when his naval programme is carried out, a few years hence, he can easily find a pretext in the volcanic politics of South America for the invasion of that section for the protection of his subjects.

America is the leading nation of the world at present. It is growing rapidly in population, wealth, and influence. But let us curb our exuberance, drop our bombast, build a larger navy, and take a look at some of the rocks ahead. Our future will very likely be glorious, but when Gabriel's roll-call is sounded the United States will probably not be the only nation which will answer, "Present!"

The Voice of the Czar Himself.

VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS may be put upon the scope and real meaning of the decree just issued by Czar Nicholas of Russia, providing for the freedom of religion throughout his dominions and a larger degree of local self-government than his people have hitherto enjoyed. It may be regarded by some, as was the famous peace rescript of 1898, with cynical contempt as meaningless and impracticable, as an utterance inspired by mere sentiment rather than a true and sincere desire for any radical reform.

This, we observe, is the interpretation already put upon the manifesto by several prominent organs of European opinion. It is charged with a lack of definiteness, with

significant omissions, such as the abolition of the press censorship, with being inconsistent with other courses of action recently entered upon by the Czar's government, such as the suppression of Finnish independence, the recent gift of a large amount of war material to Serbia, and the rumors of a further Russian advance in central Asia. It is quite impossible, say the skeptical organs of Berlin and Vienna, to reconcile these things with a genuine desire on the part of the Czar to promote the peace and happiness of his subjects by a revolution in their political, social, and educational conditions.

We prefer, however, to put a brighter, more hopeful, and, as we believe, a more just, interpretation upon this remarkable and epoch-making document issued under the hand of Nicholas III. We believe that in this, as in the equally remarkable and epoch-making proposal for universal disarmament, we find the real Czar, the spirit of the man himself rather than the bureaucrats by whom he is surrounded; that these things and not the Finnish persecutions nor the acts of hostile aggression in Asia or elsewhere, represent the true desires of his heart and the chief ambitions which inspire his soul. All that the world has learned of the true character of the present Czar of Russia, of his home life and his personal tastes and tendencies, go to justify the belief that he is a man of pure life, a devoted husband and father, a man of broad and progressive ideas, a wise and benevolent ruler, truly meriting the appellation bestowed upon him by the Russian peasantry, the "little father" of his people. It is because we have this faith in him that we choose to take him at his word, to believe him when he says, as he did in his rescript of 1898, that he is animated by a desire to "make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord," and as he writes now in this latest edict, calling upon his subjects to co-operate with their ruler, justly entitling the man who has uttered them to imperishable fame and to the enduring love and gratitude not only of his own subjects, but of all his fellow-men.

This voice of the "Czar of all the Russias," the mightiest of living monarchs, making, as it does, for peace and concord among men, comes in hopeful and most cheering contrast with voices we have been hearing recently from Berlin, Paris, and other capitals, urging to larger armaments and more extensive preparations for national defense and protection. As it is, this decree will not satisfy such men as Prince Kropotkin, who would make Russia something more than a modern democracy, nor Count Tolstoy, with his non-resistant philosophy, but it aims at more, probably, than the Russian reactionaries represented by men like M. Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, and M. Pobedonosteff, procurator-general of the Holy Synod, and the executive head of the Russian Church, will permit of realization in the immediate future. But it is a long step forward, and a step that can never be retraced, toward constitutional and representative government, and swings Russia out into the light of a fairer and happier day.

The Russian people have some remarkable and many strong and admirable qualities. Russia is a land of magnificent possibilities. The rule of the Czar extends over twice as much contiguous territory as that of any other Power in the world. When such a land and such a people are in full possession of all those rights and privileges which this latest decree distinctly foreshadows, to what heights of true greatness may they not rise?

Political Corruption in the Country.

THE CHARGES made by Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, concerning the prevalence of bribery in elections in that State and the disclosures which have followed in the New York Evening Post, and elsewhere, confirming his statements, have really added little new to what has long been a matter of public knowledge. Substantially the same charges have been made again and again in years past, all to the effect that Rhode Island is one of the most rotten boroughs in the United States, vote-buying being carried on there with a shamelessness and to an extent hardly known elsewhere. Allegations of a similar nature have been made against the electorate in Vermont and New Hampshire, both of these States being made up, like Rhode Island, largely of rural constituencies. It has been declared that the farm workers of these States, and in Delaware also and other parts of the country as well, make up a larger proportion of the purchasable element than any other class in the community, selling their votes more readily and more cheaply than any other.

Our own observations around election booths in country districts in years past go to confirm the worst of these charges. Nowhere have we seen vote-buying carried on so regularly and openly and with so little apparent consciousness of its wrongfulness as among constituencies made up chiefly of farm laborers. We could name districts in the interior of New York State where in other years the practice of buying votes at from two to three dollars each was carried on as a matter of course by the candidates and party workers on both sides, success in a local election going generally to the party that could "put up the most stuff." The ballot reform laws enacted in recent years have tended greatly to the discouragement of these practices, although means have been found, like the voter's assistant law in Delaware, to carry on business in much the same old way.

The explanation has been offered that the practice of vote-selling common among farmers in certain remote sections of the country is owing to the depressed condition of agriculture in these same regions, making money scarce and hard to get and the temptation to earn a few dollars by a simple process of turning over a ballot difficult to resist. We prefer to believe that a better expla-

nation and a truer cause lie in such shocking disclosures as have recently been made concerning the degeneracy of the people in various parts of rural Connecticut and the equally sad and startling revelations made some years ago by President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, Rollin Lynde Harte, and others, of the moral, intellectual, and spiritual degradation existing in rural communities in Maine, Massachusetts, and New York, communities where the people had apparently sunk to a condition of ignorance, sodden brutality, and utter godlessness hardly to be paralleled in the much-discussed slum populations of our great cities. It was a similar state of things which Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, touched upon a few years ago in a famous Thanksgiving proclamation in which he deplored the growing laxity in morals and religion among the people of that State.

Where such conditions as these are found, where there is a tendency to a lowered and lowering status in education, morals, and religion, where churches, schools, and other enlightening and uplifting agencies are miserably supported, if they exist at all, it is not surprising that bribery in elections and other forms of political debauchery should also flourish. The saddest and most astonishing feature of the disclosures made in the New York Evening Post correspondence from Rhode Island is that the clergy of that State have been "gagged and bound" by the corrupt politicians, a charge which Bishop McVickar, of the Rhode Island diocese, admits to be substantially true.

It is to the clergy and other leaders and teachers of morals and religion that we must look for the correction of these evils, if they are to be corrected. Intellectual enlightenment alone will not do it; new and stricter laws against abuses of the franchise will not do it. The evil lies in moral obliquity, in a debauched and degraded conscience; and the only effective remedy is that which lies in the hands of men whose duty it is to reach and arouse the conscience. If these men are "gagged and bound," the outlook for reform becomes hopeless indeed.

The Plain Truth.

IT IS impossible not to have a degree of sympathy with those pastors of Jersey City churches who recently denounced the practice of contributing pennies to church collections, especially when these contributions are made, as was averred, by men who think nothing of going out to saloons immediately afterward and spending half dollars and bills for alcoholic stimulants. It is too often the case that men are far more ready and willing to spend money on their personal indulgences than they are to give to religious or any other worthy causes. Reliable statistics show that forty times as much money was spent on liquor and beer in this country last year as was expended for all religious purposes.

MAGISTRATE POOL, of this city, is to be commended for the rebuke he recently administered to a private detective who had been dogging the steps of a prominent business man on the pretense that he was seeking to serve a subpoena. The gentleman is interested in litigation involving a leading corporation, and it was at the instigation of the latter, it is said, that a detective was employed to make life as unpleasant as possible for a law-abiding citizen. The gentleman had the courage and good sense to cause the arrest of the private detective, and the magistrate did not hesitate to rebuke the prisoner openly in court for his extraordinary conduct and to warn him that he had no right to dog the footsteps of a reputable citizen. Altogether too much of this sort of business is done, not only in New York but in other great cities. Many corporations employ private detectives, whenever suits are brought for damages, injuries, or for any other reason, to follow up the plaintiff and make life as unpleasant as possible for him or her. These tactics are neither reputable nor decent, and the fact that they are not lawful has been made plain by Magistrate Pool. The swift and proper punishment of a few of the offenders would teach them all a wholesome lesson.

THE RECENT decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana that a law fixing a minimum rate of wages for unskilled labor employed on public work is unconstitutional, on the ground that it interferes with the liberty of contract, is so sensible that every one must concur in it. The court holds that it would be as reasonable for the Legislature to fix the minimum price which counties, cities, and towns should pay for brick, as for labor. It is a curious fact that nearly all the labor bills passed in New York State have failed to meet the constitutional test. Labor must learn that laws are made for all and that were it otherwise they might be made to discriminate against labor as well as against capital. In Texas, recently, an anti-trust bill which forbids "any combination of skill or acts," was bitterly opposed by labor representatives, on the ground that it made a trust of every labor union. The bill was passed and is said to be the strongest anti-trust law ever adopted by the State. If a labor organization is a trust, then it must abide by the consequences of anti-trust legislation. If it is not a trust it has nothing to fear. Nothing is more unjustifiable than the denunciation of the power of injunction occasionally heard from the lips of labor leaders. In the Wabash case the temporary injunction to prevent a strike, which was generally criticised by labor organizations, was finally dissolved on motion of the labor leaders, and without injury to either of the contending parties. Nothing should be regarded with greater respect than our laws and the courts that enforce them, and any attempt, either by labor or capital, to pass laws for its special interest, or to govern the action of a court, deserves to be promptly rebuked. When the courts fail to mete out equal justice to all, anarchy begins.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IF THE WIFE of the English Colonial Secretary, who is, it will be remembered, an American woman, does not

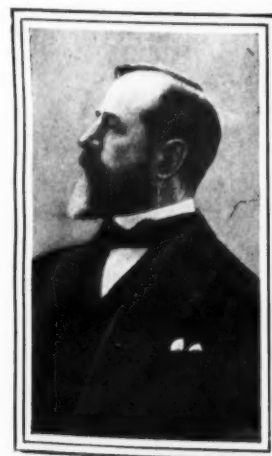


MRS. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN,
Who accompanied her husband on his recent South African tour.

divide honors with her distinguished husband she certainly has reason to be justly proud of the public attention that has been heaped upon him since their return from South Africa, where Mr. Chamberlain added greatly to his already brilliant reputation as a statesman and diplomatist. The journey was a long one in a country where some of the conditions must have made it particularly trying for a woman schooled in luxury, but more than an offset to all the trials were the rare and unique experiences undergone and the valuable knowledge gained of a new and interesting land and people. And the heartiness and spontaneity of the reception accorded Mr. Chamberlain on his return to London, a welcome in which all parties joined, must have gone far to efface some of the bitter memories of other days not long since past when the Colonial Secretary was the target of much virulent abuse from those who differed with him in his South African policy. Time seems to be furnishing a vindication of that policy, and the circle of Mr. Chamberlain's friends and supporters has been measurably increased.

IN A RECENT oration on the life and character of Washington, delivered before the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the famous physician and man of letters, made some statements in regard to our first President which, we dare say, will be new even to many who have supposed themselves to be thoroughly familiar with the facts of his life. These statements refer to Washington's remarkable productivity as a letter-writer and also to the character and range of his correspondence. There are some ten thousand letters in existence written by Washington, we are informed by Dr. Mitchell, two thousand of them being in one collection. And such letters! None are hasty scrawls, none mere trifles, none have that clipped, telegraphic style so common in this rapid and feverish age. All are beautifully and carefully written, with never a sign of haste, nervousness, or passion. They range over every conceivable subject from the care of his slaves, dogs, and horses and the planting of crops to the most weighty matters of state, and are addressed to all classes and ranks of people, from the overseers of his plantation and his loving nephews and nieces to generals in the field and diplomats in foreign courts. For all alike there is simplicity, dignity, and grace. Reti- cence in regard to matters of the heart was characteristic of Washington, and is illustrated by the fact that in all this vast number of letters which he left behind there are but two addressed to his wife. It is certain that he wrote many such, for he was an affectionate husband, and whether they were destroyed by her at his direction cannot be known, but it is reasonable to suppose that such was the case, for Washington was a far-sighted man, and nothing could have been more repugnant to his spirit than the thought of having such letters dragged out to public view in after years.

AMONG THE recent paintings placed on exhibition at the Holland Gallery in London are several admirable landscapes by M. Raffaelli, the French artist, who is credited with the "invention" of a new method in his art. As we are informed by the London Sketch, M. Raffaelli's brother artists were at first inclined to regard his innovation with skepticism, then with curiosity, and now quite a number are interested. It will not suit every one, for, of course, the sticks of solid color, which are used as pastels, cannot give any semblance of the flowing brush-work that is now so much affected; but the convenience that they offer, especially for sketching out-of-doors without



M. JEAN P. RAFFAELLI,
Who has invented a new method of painting.

all the usual paraphernalia, is beyond question. You may use the pigments in their solid state as pastels, and, if you prefer to do so, you may brush your work over with turpentine and so produce an effect resembling water-color; or you can make your picture look like an ordinary oil-painting by manipulating it with hog-hair brushes and linseed oil.

IT WAS A famous general who once declared that he had rather be known as the writer of some immortal hymn that has helped and blessed mankind than be the conqueror of the world. Such enviable fame belongs to Fanny Crosby, the writer and composer, who has been blind from her infancy and who has written not one but many hymns sung in many languages by millions of worshippers throughout all Christendom. In spite of her great affliction, which came upon her when she was only six weeks of age, Miss Crosby's life has been one of un- wearied and fruitful industry, the number of her hymns reaching into the hundreds and being found in nearly all collections of church music. She recently celebrated her eighty-third birthday, one happy feature of the event being a reception arranged in her honor by her publishers. "I intend to live to be at least 106," Miss Crosby says. "That was the age at which my grandmother died, and I am so strong and hearty that I have no doubt that I shall live as long as she did. I am glad to live, for I enjoy every minute of my life. God has given me great joys, and I find that I never think of my affliction unless some one mentions blindness." All will hope that this gifted and optimistic woman's expectation of many years more of life may be realized, for her presence in it is a distinct blessing to the world.

THAT "THE THUNDERER" is determined to be well served at the capitals of Europe is shown by the fact that Mr. W. M. Fullerton has just been appointed its correspondent-in-chief at Madrid. Mr. Fullerton, who was born in Boston and educated at Harvard, has the distinction of being the only American in charge of a London Times office in Europe. His ability and value to the famous paper were tested during his several years of service under the late M. de Blowitz, the greatest of all the special correspondents on the continent. The resignation some time ago of M. de Blowitz, whose sudden death startled Paris recently, was followed by a redistribution of the Times's correspondents' corps, and the



W. M. FULLERTON,
The only American representing the London Times on the continent.

Madrid post was assigned to Mr. Fullerton. The latter is a brilliant writer and a polished gentleman, and will be missed in newspaper circles in Paris, where he was a general favorite among the journalists. Well informed on all current topics and always accommodating and pleasant, he is one of the men who are sure to succeed. The training which he received at the hands of M. de Blowitz must be of inestimable advantage to him in his present field of duty. That he will prove to be a worthy disciple of his former eminent master is confidently believed by all his friends.

A NOTICEABLE manifestation of the good will which the people of the United States feel toward Germany and its sturdy ruler was given recently at the Lotos Club, in New York City. The occasion was a dinner given by Melville E. Stone, the general manager of the Associated Press, in honor of his Excellency, Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German minister at Washington. A number of the representative journalists of New York City were present, besides distinguished bankers and gentlemen noted in public life. Senator Depew, ex-Secretary Gage, Horace White, as well as Mr. Stone himself, in their after-dinner remarks, spoke of the need of increasing the friendly feeling between the United States and Germany, and deplored attempts of sensationalists to create the impression that the German Emperor is not friendly to our government. The dinner was one of the most notable of the New York season, and the personal tributes paid to the honored guest of the evening were heartfelt and sincere.

SIR FRANCIS LAKING, who has been for many years a physician in the English royal family, is a thorough believer in outdoor life, pure air, and simple diet as a means of keeping young and well. He is said to be particularly fond of walking and has in his consulting room a little heap of stones which he has picked up in his tramps in all corners of England. Sir Francis Laking's golden rule of life, as given in his own words, is as follows: "To live long, do anything you like, but do nothing to excess.

The best rule of life is moderation. It is the excesses and not the deficiencies which make people ill nowadays. When in search of health they think they should do something more, or eat and drink something more. Rather let them do something less, and eat and drink something less."

AT LAST Mrs. Florence Maybrick is to be released from prison and become a free woman once more.

Such announcements have been made in the press at frequent intervals during the past ten or twelve years and have been as often positively denied. But there can be no doubt about it this time, since the announcement comes in this instance from the English Home Secretary, who has the power to act in the matter. The release is to be effected next year, 1904, in time for Mrs. Maybrick to reach this country and give her testimony in a case affecting her interests in land in Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia. It does not appear that Mrs. Maybrick is to receive her freedom because her innocence has been proved, although it is a reasonable presumption that doubt as to her guilt is an element in the situation. As a cause célèbre the Maybrick case holds a first rank in the annals of crime; in certain of its features and particularly in the faithfulness and persistency of the friends of the accused woman, the case has no parallel in history. Mrs. Maybrick's maiden name was Florence Elizabeth Chandler and she was a member of a well-known and prosperous Southern family. She spent much time abroad, and in 1881, at the age of eighteen, met in London and married James Maybrick, of Liverpool, who was her senior by forty years. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Maybrick became ill and in a few days he died. His brothers investigated his death, and charged Mrs. Maybrick with the murder of her husband. A long trial followed, and a number of doctors testified that Mr. Maybrick died of arsenical poisoning. The defense proved that for twenty years Mr. Maybrick had been a confirmed arsenic eater. Mrs. Maybrick was eventually sentenced to death by the judge, Sir Fitz-james Stephen, who shortly afterward died insane. From the time of Mrs. Maybrick's conviction, her mother, the Baroness E. von Roques, has been unrelenting in her attempts to obtain the prisoner's release, in which she has been aided by influential friends on both sides of the Atlantic. Our State Department has been importuned repeatedly to interfere in her behalf, and numerous petitions signed by many influential persons in England and America have been presented to the English Home Secretary declaring Mrs. Maybrick innocent and asking for her release. But all such efforts up to the present time have been in vain.

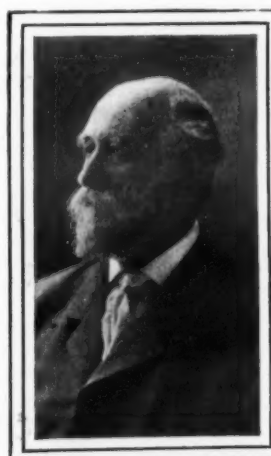


MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK,
Principal in the famous poisoning case, to be released in 1904.

WHILE LORD KITCHENER of Khartoum is a versatile man, the gentle art of dancing is clearly not among his accomplishments. We are reminded of this by a paragraph in the Indian Daily News describing the antics of the general at the durbar state ball. Lord Kitchener took part in the state lancers. "His knowledge of the figures, however, was of the vaguest kind, and all he succeeded in doing was to tie himself and his partner in the most absurd knot, to the intense amusement of the crowd looking on. When the music ceased he was in the middle of the room looking for his partner, and laughed heartily when she came up and found him."

THE RESIGNATION of Professor Francis Wayland as dean of the Yale Law School removes from active

service in that institution one of its most eminent and successful instructors. Dean Wayland is a member of a family famous in the annals of New England, and one that has given to the country a number of illustrious men. His father was president of Brown University and the author of a number of standard books. After his graduation from Brown in 1846, young Wayland studied law at the Harvard Law School and in Springfield, beginning practice at Worcester in 1850. He went to New Haven in 1858. In 1872 he was appointed to a professorship in the Yale Law School and the next year was made dean. Some of the ablest lawyers in the country have been numbered among his pupils. He has been prominent in charitable and prison-reform work, and has been president of the National Prison Association and several other organizations devoted to these causes. He retires from the school as professor emeritus at the age of seventy-six to enjoy a leisure richly earned.



PROFESSOR FRANCIS WAYLAND,
Dean of the Yale Law School, who has resigned.

How Criminals Are Identified

THE BERTILLON SYSTEM HAS DEPLETED THE RANKS OF THE "PROFESSION" OF CRIME

By Harry Beardsley

CRIME AS a "profession" in the United States is declining. The distinguished criminals are passing, and no others are arising to take their places. The reason for this is the perfection of detective methods. And foremost among the forces against the criminal is the system of identification devised by Alphonse Bertillon, of Paris, and adopted largely throughout the United States.

The largest identification bureau in America and one of the most complete in the world is that which is conducted by the department of prisons of the State of New York, and Charles K. Baker, chief clerk of that department, under Superintendent Cornelius V. Collins, has been in direct charge of this bureau for nearly thirteen years. His experience and observation in the work show the decadence of the "professional" criminal; but unfortunately not a decrease in crime. Recently Mr. Baker made a visit to Paris, spending three days with Alphonse Bertillon, studying the latter's ingenious and eminently practical methods, and observing the system by which Paris cares for those who commit crimes within its gates.

M. Bertillon, who is now only fifty years old, was not a detective from the beginning, but a scientist. His father was a physician and a botanist, and the son studied the science of ethnology. His researches and his studies of the characteristics of the different races of mankind resulted in the publication by him of several books on the subject; and finally to the introduction of his curious system for the identification of criminals. So the scientist and author became attached, twenty-one years ago, to the police force of Paris, where his department is now so extensive that it alone occupies six rooms. From Paris as a centre, his system spread to other parts of France and to other sections of the world. Since the introduction of the Bertillon system, 20,000 persons who had committed crimes and who were concealing their identity have, by means of the system, been identified and brought to justice. And amongst all these not one mistake is known to have been made. Thus have the hazards in the practice of crime as a vocation and means of livelihood been increased by this single scientist-detective, M. Bertillon.

Before his advent into the field of criminal work, identification was most uncertain. The police and prison officials took some general measurements of the bodies of criminals, photographed them, and described their scars or other physical blemishes or peculiarities. Upon this latter description and the photograph depended almost entirely the identification. The various ways in which criminals defeated these records of the police are interesting. For means of apprehension the photograph was of small use, for the fugitive could easily disguise himself by a change of beard or by the use of dye on the hair of head or face. Criminals even alter scars and other blemishes. Tattoo marks, whenever they could be found, were depended upon for identification. But the criminal changes the tattoos, as well. For instance, one well-known offender wore in the skin of his forearm, in colored ink, the figure of a boy holding in both hands above his head a stick, as though he were preparing to jump over it. The next time the criminal was caught, this boy had been transformed into a dancing girl with short skirt, and the stick above the head had become a wreath of flowers. So the old methods of identification were crude and ineffective.

The Bertillon system is, however, very simple. It is based on two fundamental assumptions — that the human frame undergoes no perceptible change after the age of twenty

taille 1- 78.0	mes	long 19.4	piéd g. 27.4	Cœur de l'iris g	n° de cl. 3	Agé de 48
voûte —		larg° 16.8	médus g. 14.9		aur° 12.01.111	né le 23-4 18 53
oreilleg. 1- 81		bi-syg° 14.7	auric° g. 9.9		pcr° ard. 11.111	à Paris
boite 0- 95.2		oreille dr. 6.7	coudée g. 47.9		part°	dép° 1v°
						Age app° —




Alphonse Bertillon 25.11.1901

Point d'insertion	nu° Ch. f. (g.)	nu° Ch. f. (g.)
	part°	part°
	Pig° (g)	Sang° m
	part°	

Inséré à Paris, le **24.7 1901**
 par M. **Payan**
 veillé le _____ par _____

Alphonse Bertillon

Paris 1^{er} août 1902

Pouce Index Médus et Annulaire droits

ALPHONSE BERTILLON, ORIGINATOR OF THE CURIOUS SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS, PHOTOGRAPHED ON ONE OF HIS OWN DESCRIPTIVE CARDS.

years; and that nature has no duplicates. The measurement depends upon the bones of the body, the instruments of measurement being very exact and devices being used to prevent the subject from distorting his body so that the measurements made would be inaccurate.

The height is first taken. This is the most susceptible of variation; for a person by drawing himself up to the utmost or by relaxing his muscles when standing can produce an apparent difference in height of one to two inches. The next measurement is the "stretch," commonly called the "reach," the distance from the finger tips of one hand to the finger tips of the other when both arms are stretched out horizontally at the sides of the body. The length of the trunk is taken—in other words, the height of the subject sitting. The head-length is a measurement which the prisoner cannot vary. This is found with an instrument like a compass, which tells the distance from a point at the root of the nose to the back of the head. With the same instrument the head-width is taken, being the greatest width of the head, usually between two points just above the ears. The breadth of the face, from the outside of the cheek bones is found, and then the right ear is measured, which concludes the record of measurements for the head. The length of the left foot is taken, and the middle finger and little finger on the left hand and the left "cubit." This last is the distance from the bend of the elbow to the tip of the outstretched fingers. These shorter measurements do not

of ears. Of the same general form, they always differ strikingly in detail. Even the eye, it seems, is not as important, although eyes are classified under the Bertillon system, the first class being the clear blue eye without spots of any other color.

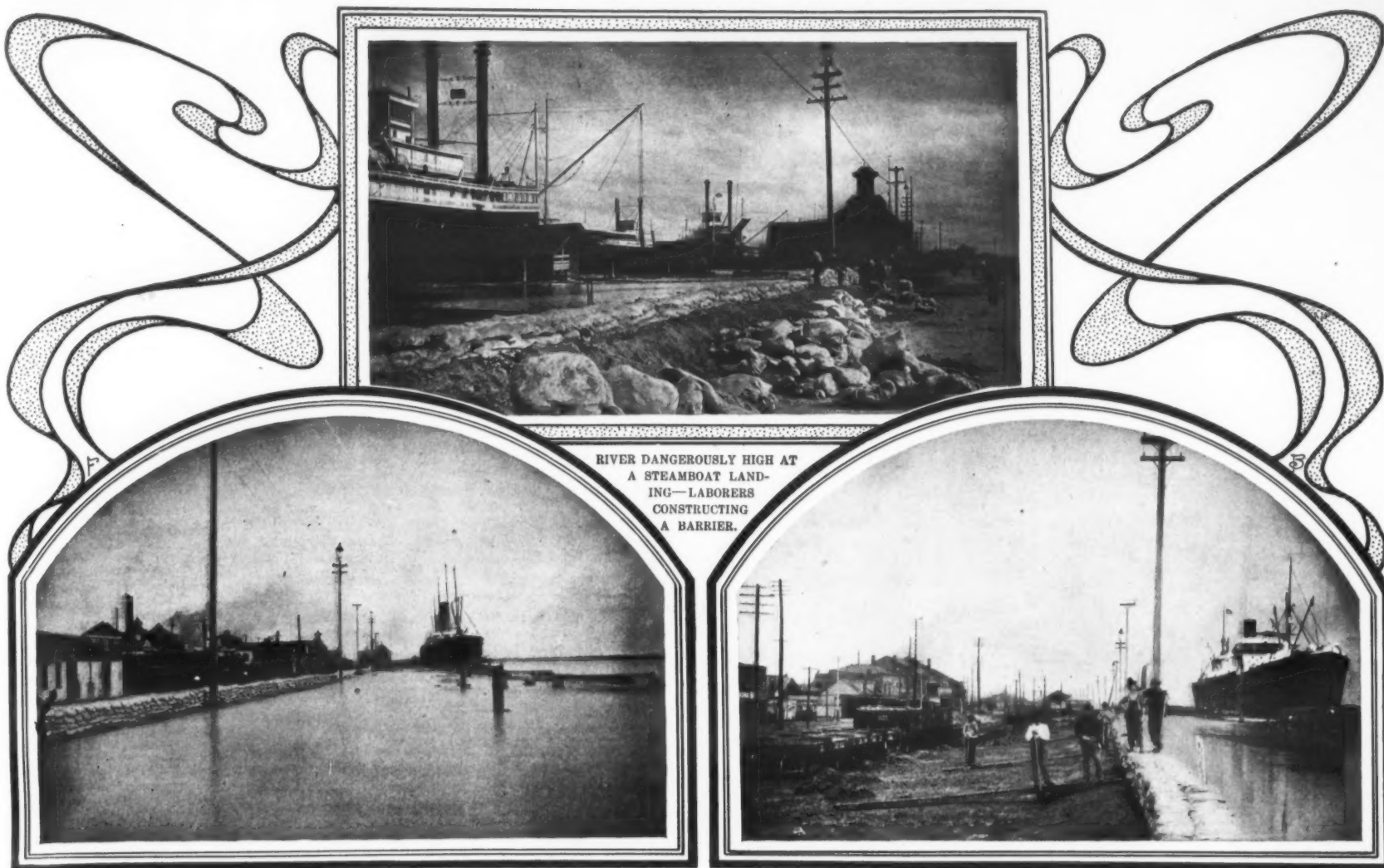
"In the school for detectives in which Alphonse Bertillon lectures, the student is shown the photograph of some one of the clerks in the many offices and department of the building where the identification bureau is located. Then he is sent out for practice, to find the subject of the photograph. The beginner will return in nearly every instance with the wrong person; but before he has finished the course and when he has learned 'mental photography' the detective will return in nearly every case with the right person. Two photographs are a part of the Bertillon description. One is the direct front view, the other profile. From these a good mental photograph may be made.

"M. Bertillon has contrived other systems for the detection of criminals. One of these is the identification of handwriting by a series of measurements; but most curious of all are his experiments for identification of criminals by their thumb and finger marks. For instance, suppose that a man had been murdered by choking. A chemical preparation, devised by Bertillon, when applied to the skin of the victim's throat would bring out clearly the prints of the murderer's fingers, showing the fine parallel ridges which are at the ends of the thumbs and fingers; and if the lines in the finger marks on the throat

of the victim correspond to the same sort of impression made by the fingers of the suspected person, then this would be considered an evidence of guilt. For the swirling lines in the surface of the skin at the ends of the thumb and finger vary with each individual just as the ears differ. In England, where the Bertillon system is not used, the thumb and finger impressions of criminals are taken and are used for identification. Besides being employed in France and the United States, the Bertillon system has been adopted in Germany, Austria, Switzerland,



CABINETS IN WHICH 52,000 BERTILLON IDENTIFICATION CARDS ARE FILED AT THE OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS, AT ALBANY.
Luckey.



RIVER DANGEROUSLY HIGH AT
A STEAMBOAT LAND-
ING—LABORERS
CONSTRUCTING
A BARRIER.

A SAND-BAG LEVEE ALONE PROTECTS THE TOWN FROM THE RISING WATER, ALREADY
TWO FEET DEEP ON THE WHARVES.

WORKMEN COMPLETING A SAND-BAG LEVEE ALONG THE COMMERCIAL FRONT, USING A
TRAIN-LOAD OF DIRT TO FILL THE BAGS.

NEW ORLEANS THREATENED WITH DISASTER BY FLOOD.

THE MISSISSIPPI REACHES THE HIGHEST MARK ON RECORD, AND THE CITY IS SAVED ONLY BY PILING SAND-BAGS ON THE LEVEES FOR A DISTANCE OF SIX MILES.—Photographs by J. A. Lyon.

Belgium, Holland, and Roumania." In another way France has taken the lead in the treatment of criminals. This is in the isolation of its short-term prisoners—the class including those serving sentence for their first crime, or those in prison awaiting trial. In the prisons of the United States such persons are usually crowded promiscuously together in jails where each may see all of the others or be seen by them. As has been pointed out by Superintendent Collins, of the prison department of New York, such prisons become schools of crime for beginners, where those who have committed their first offense are brought under the influence of hardened criminals. It is to avoid this that short-term prisoners in French prisons are entirely isolated.

During twenty-three hours of the day each prisoner is alone in his cell, where he has plenty of light, a comfortable cot, a table and chair, and a private toilet. During one hour he is taken out for exercise. A hood is placed over his head entirely covering it, two holes being cut for the eyes, so that the prisoner may see. And as he passes through the corridors none may recognize him. Then he is made to walk for an hour in an open courtyard no bigger than a room. In the centre of the courtyard is a flower-bed; and if the influence of beauty is for good, the beauty of the flowers is given an opportunity to exert benign power. And when the prisoners are all led to chapel, even greater care is taken to keep them from seeing one another.

In the chapel each inmate has a small cell by himself, just large enough to seat him comfortably and with only one opening, and that in front, through which he may see the chaplain. These cells are arranged in tiers, so that while each prisoner has a view of the minister, the convict does not see any of his imprisoned companions.

Under the influence of the "man of God," the flowers and solitude, it is believed by the French prison authorities that a beginner in crime is much more likely to reform than when he associates constantly with the most vicious and evil of mankind. Another practical benefit of this complete isolation of prisoners is to prevent blackmail. There are many who, yielding through weakness to temptation or goaded by misfortune, commit a crime; and, repenting, lead upright lives after their sentence in prison is finished. Some of these reach a position of prominence in the communities where they live and the early mistake is unknown. Then there comes to such a man one who was his companion in prison, and unless he is paid for silence this blackmailer threatens to expose the ugly misfortune of the past. This sort of blackmail in America, it is said, is not uncommon, but under the plan for housing short-term prisoners as in France, it would be impossible.

Interesting results have been accomplished since the establishment of the Bertillon system in New York, thirteen years ago. In the gallery in the office of the prisons department at Albany are 52,000 Bertillon cards bearing the photographs and descriptions of 52,000 persons who have been convicted of crimes. Among them

are 2,199 women and 3,500 negroes. Through this large bureau 3,660 identifications have already been made. The cards are in files in cabinets in a large room, and five young women are engaged in filing and indexing. The records are taken of all those who are sentenced to thirty days or more in ten penal institutions in New York alone, and in twenty other county and State institutions throughout this country and Canada. The bureau is rapidly growing as the adoption of the Bertillon system increases. Inquiries for criminals are sent to the New York bureau from all parts of Europe.

One important feature of the Bertillon system, making it practically discouraging to the "professional" criminal is the keeping of the record of each convict on the same card which bears his photograph and description. This record of crimes has been useful in preserving the classification of the inmates of the State penal institutions in New York. Convicts are now divided into four groups—A, B, C and D. Group A contains those who are serving their first term and who appear by their conduct in prison to be less vicious and more susceptible to reformatory influences than the others. In Group B are the better class of those who are serving their second term in prison. In the third group, C, are prisoners serving their third term. And in the last group, D, are all convicts who appear to be incorrigible and who have vicious habits and criminal tendencies. The purpose of the classification is to prevent prisoners from associations that would tend to further degrade them or discourage reformation, and also to determine which should be given the most favorable treatment and most pleasant labor during their period of incarceration, the preference being given always to the first-term convicts. Until the Bertillon system in New York determined so definitely the records of criminals the grouping of prisoners was often unfair, those who had served the greatest number of terms, by their very knowledge and experience of prison methods, being able to put themselves in the first class and secure the most favorable positions. The Bertillon record prevents this.

This interesting system has served another purpose. For good conduct during incarceration, prisoners in New York prisons receive a commutation of sentence as follows: For the first year, two months; for the second year, two months; for the third year, four months; for the fourth year, four months, and for each succeeding year of the sentence, five months; so that a man whose conduct in prison has been good and whose sentence is one year would serve ten months; two years, twenty months; of a ten-year term he would serve six and a half years. If a convict, however, released from prison under the rule of commutation, should again commit a crime and be sentenced before the expiration of the full time of his first sentence, he would be forced, before beginning to serve the second sentence, to serve out that part of his first sentence from which, on account of his good conduct, he was relieved. For instance, if a man sentenced for ten

years on January 1st, 1900, and released under the good-conduct rule in 1906 should be again convicted of a felony before 1910, he would be forced to serve out the three and a half years of his first sentence before beginning his second. Through the Bertillon records the State has been able to enforce this rule, much to the discomfiture of the habitual criminals.

Some comparisons of the Bertillon measurements of different nationalities form an interesting study. The head of the Frenchman, for instance, is broad and short; his fingers are shorter than those of men of other nations, and his feet smaller. The German head is large. The Irish head is broad and short, like that of the Frenchman; the Austrian head is extremely broad; the head of the American is longer and more narrow; while the negro has the narrowest and longest head of all—and the smallest ears. So far the New York prison department has discovered only one trait shown by measurement to be typical of those who commit certain crimes. Those who have been convicted for some crime involving physical violence, murder where bodily force is used, or assault, have usually thick necks and heads so formed that a line from a point just below the crown to the base of the neck is a nearly straight line and vertical.

It is expected that as the New York Bertillon bureau at Albany grows older and more complete statistics may be gleaned from it that will give useful light on criminal tendencies.

A Fine New Steamer.

THE steamship *Monroe*, the latest addition to the large and modern fleet of the Old Dominion line, which operates a daily service between New York, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk, took her place on the line with the steamers *Jefferson*, *Hamilton*, *Princess Anne*, and *Jamestown*, April 9th. The *Monroe* is a modern ocean-going steel ship of superb lines and rich interior furnishings adapted to the highest class of ocean travel. She has 4,500 horse-power, which gives her a speed of sixteen knots per hour. She is 366 feet long over all, with forty-six-foot beam, and her engines are of the triple-expansion type. She has accommodations for 150 first-class passengers and seventy-six second-class.

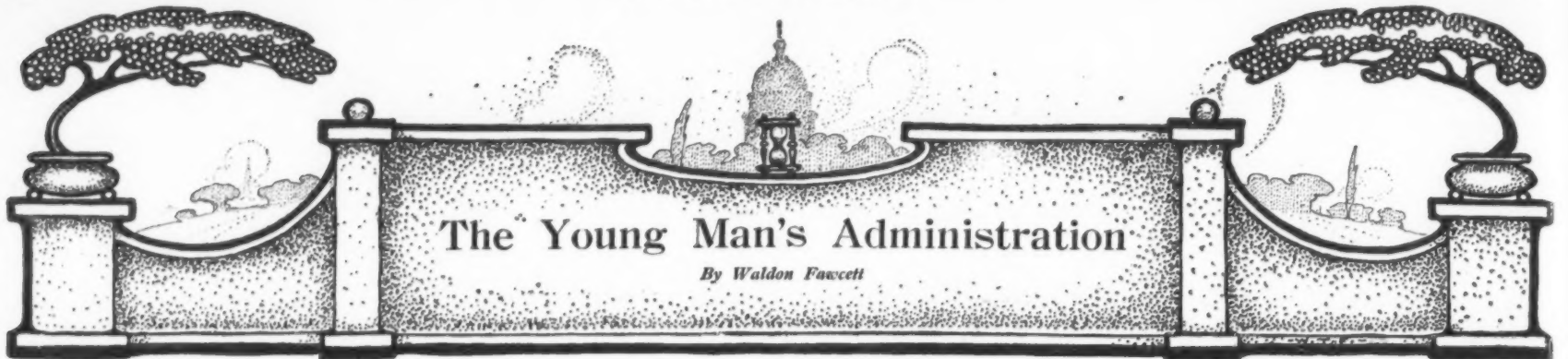
Lie Awake Nights?

A SIMPLE, PLEASANT REMEDY.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE taken just before retiring quiets the nerves, nourishes the body, and induces refreshing sleep. Its benefits are lasting.

Eminent Physicians

are eagerly studying the problem of baby feeding. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is recommended by the leading family physicians. It is always safe and reliable. Send for book "Babies," 71 Hudson St., New York.



WITH THE nation's youngest President in the executive office at Washington it is perhaps appropriate that the present should be denominated the "young man's administration," but of late President Roosevelt appears to be striving to make it so in fact as well as in name. Within the past few weeks there has devolved upon the chief magistrate the task of selecting new occupants for some of the most important positions under the national government, and in exercising choice he has manifested a pronounced and almost universal preference for young men. Indeed, in one or two instances senatorial confirmation was almost imperiled because of the youth of the appointees.

The President's belief in the infusion of young blood in public life has been strikingly demonstrated in the case of the new Department of Commerce and Labor. The first occupant of this new Cabinet office, Hon. George B. Cortelyou, is barely forty years of age, and therefore ranks as the third youngest man who ever had a place in the official family of a President of the United States. Mr. James R. Garfield, who has been chosen for the \$5,000 position of Commissioner of Corporations—a post which in importance and responsibility ranks second only to that of secretary—is a still younger man, and his career has been in some respects little short of meteoric.

Mr. Garfield, who is the son of the late President James A. Garfield, was well-nigh a failure when he essayed to carve a niche for himself in the politics of his native State of Ohio, and when, after his defeat for legislative office a few years since, he retired to private life and devoted himself to legal practice with his brother in Cleveland, persons who did not appreciate the young man's tenacity of purpose were wont to declare him politically dead. Then all of a sudden, a few months since, the President asked him to come to Washington to take Roosevelt's old place on the Civil Service Commission. Once at the capital the tireless and earnest worker from the Buckeye State made such an impression upon the chief executive that when the position of Commissioner of Corporations was to be filled he selected the newcomer at once—and right here it may be added that such is President Roosevelt's interest in the Bureau of Corporations that he sent Mr. Garfield's name to the Senate ere he even gave thought to the selection of men for other

important offices in the new branch of the public service.

It has been said that William Loeb, Jr., who succeeds Mr. Cortelyou as Secretary to the President, knows Mr. Roosevelt and his characteristics better than any other man in Washington, and yet he is under thirty-seven years of age and has been associated with Mr. Roosevelt only since 1899. However, Mr. Loeb has served as secretary to Mr. Roosevelt while the latter has occupied successively the offices of Governor of New York, Vice-President, and President; he has accompanied him on his tours; has borne the burden of his chief's official cares during the latter's summer respites at Oyster Bay, and has, in fact, earned the sobriquet of "the President's right-hand man."

Mr. B. F. Barnes, who declined the \$5,000 position of assistant secretary of the new Department of Commerce and Labor in order to retain his present position of assistant secretary to the President at a less salary, is likewise a young man and one who, prior to the dawn of the present millennium for the young man in official life, was merely a clerk in the office where he is now an important factor.

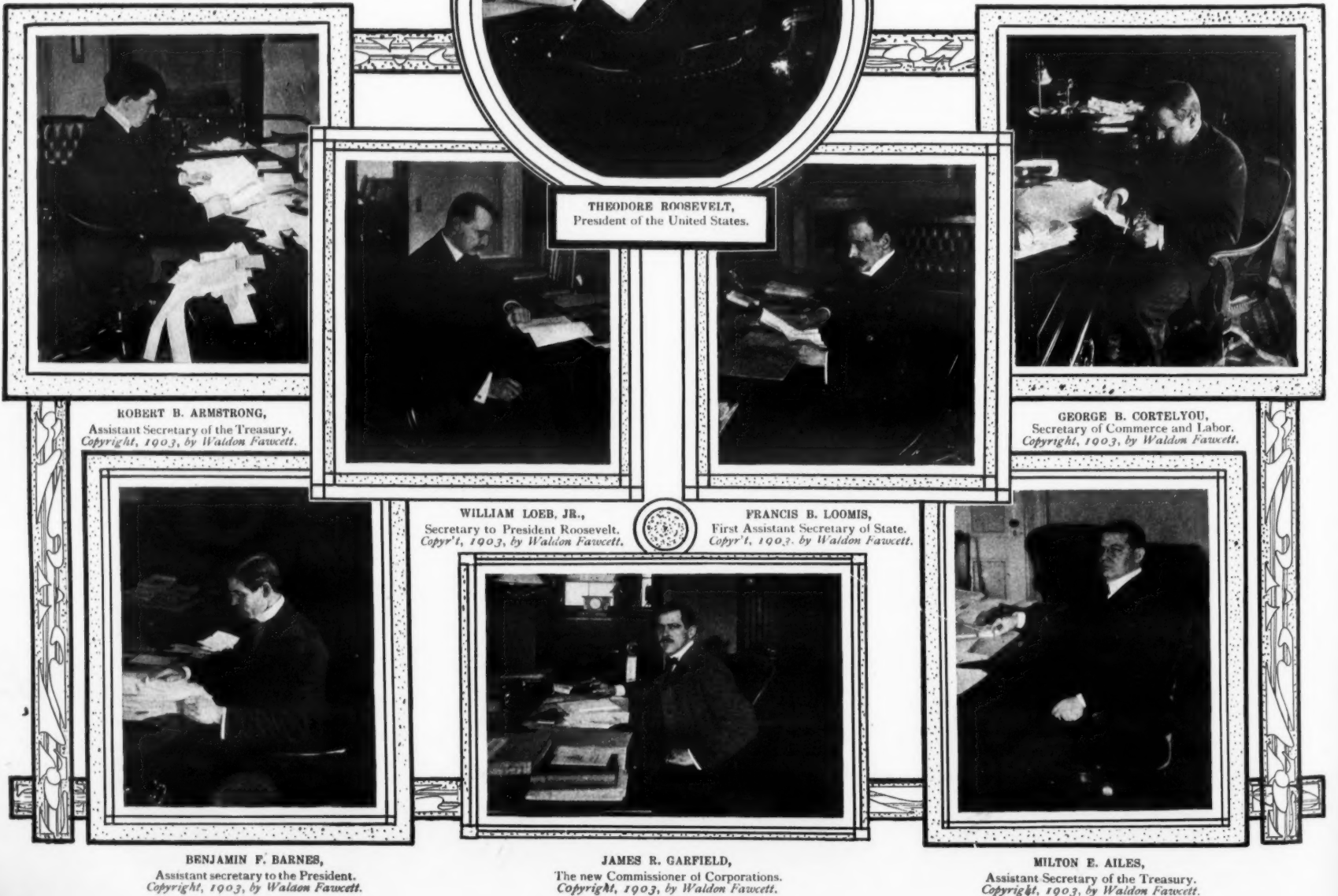
The young man has even invaded the sacred precincts of that citadel of dignity and conservatism and experience, the State Department. Mr. Francis B. Loomis, who has just been elevated to the important post of First Assistant Secretary of State, was, when William McKinley was a candidate for the Presidency, a working newspaper man. However, the qualities which made him a good reporter stood him in good stead when his friend, the late President, opened to him a gateway to the consular and diplomatic service. He advanced rapidly and "won his spurs" most notably by the unimpeachable manner in which he upheld American interests in Venezuela during a trying period

when the government and public sentiment at Caracas were far less favorable to the United States than at present.

Finally, in the Treasury Department we find young men the most conspicuous figures just at present. Milton E. Ailes, who, absolutely unknown to the financial world, stepped almost from a clerkship to the important position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury upon the retirement of Frank A. Vanderlip, has so far supplanted distrust with confidence that, now that a flattering offer has come to him to leave public life for the more profitable banking field, financiers in all parts of the country are, virtually in chorus, urging him to remain.

However, the most prominent place in the public eye is occupied by the yet younger man, Robert B. Armstrong, who has just been made Assistant Secretary and whose jurisdiction covers that important branch of governmental activities—the customs service. Mr. Armstrong is just thirty years of age and it was less than a decade ago that he, a green country-boy, entered a newspaper office in a small town in Iowa and, working as "printer's devil," started upon the career which led him eventually to a high place in metropolitan journalism, then to the berth of secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury, and finally to his present enviable position.

There are many notable circumstances connected with the rise of these young men who have lately come into the sphere of public life,—aside from the marvel of their youth. For one thing, almost all of them have worked their way up from the ranks, starting as stenographers or government clerks and plodding along without the "pull" supposed to be indispensable to advancement at the national capital. Not only have they by their advancement shattered the old theory regarding the necessity of influence, but also they are going to disillusion that portion of the public which has long been wont to believe that no man can accept a high position under the government unless he be independently rich and thus able to meet excessive social requirements in Washington. Few of these new appointees have private incomes; they are in most instances dependent solely upon their salaries from the government—which in no case save that of Secretary Cortelyou exceeds \$5,000 a year—and yet they appear to be discharging their social obligations to the entire satisfaction of themselves and of everybody concerned.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States.

ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
Copyright, 1903, by Waldon Fawcett.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.
Copyright, 1903, by Waldon Fawcett.

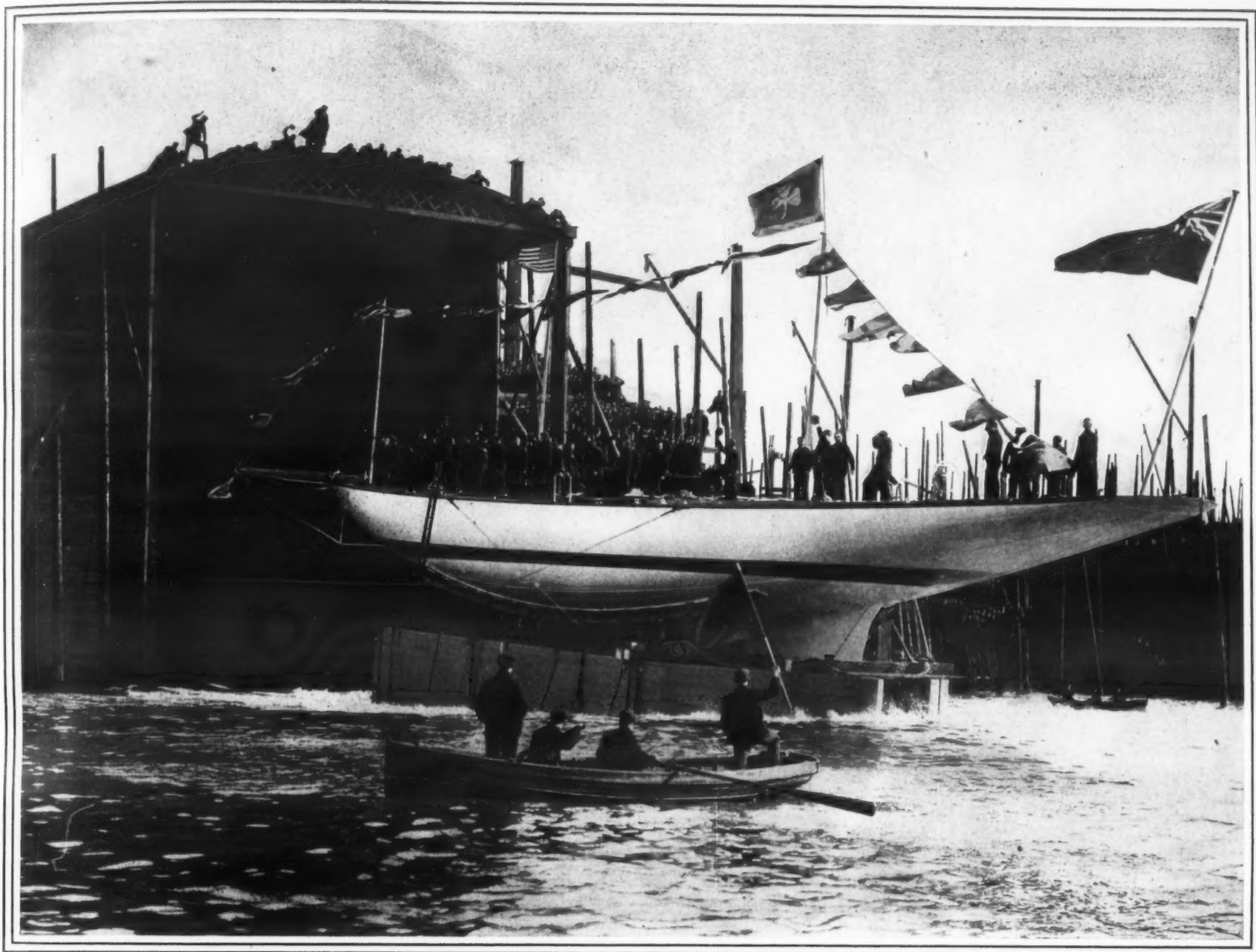
WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,
Secretary to President Roosevelt.
Copyright, 1903, by Waldon Fawcett.

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,
First Assistant Secretary of State.
Copyright, 1903, by Waldon Fawcett.

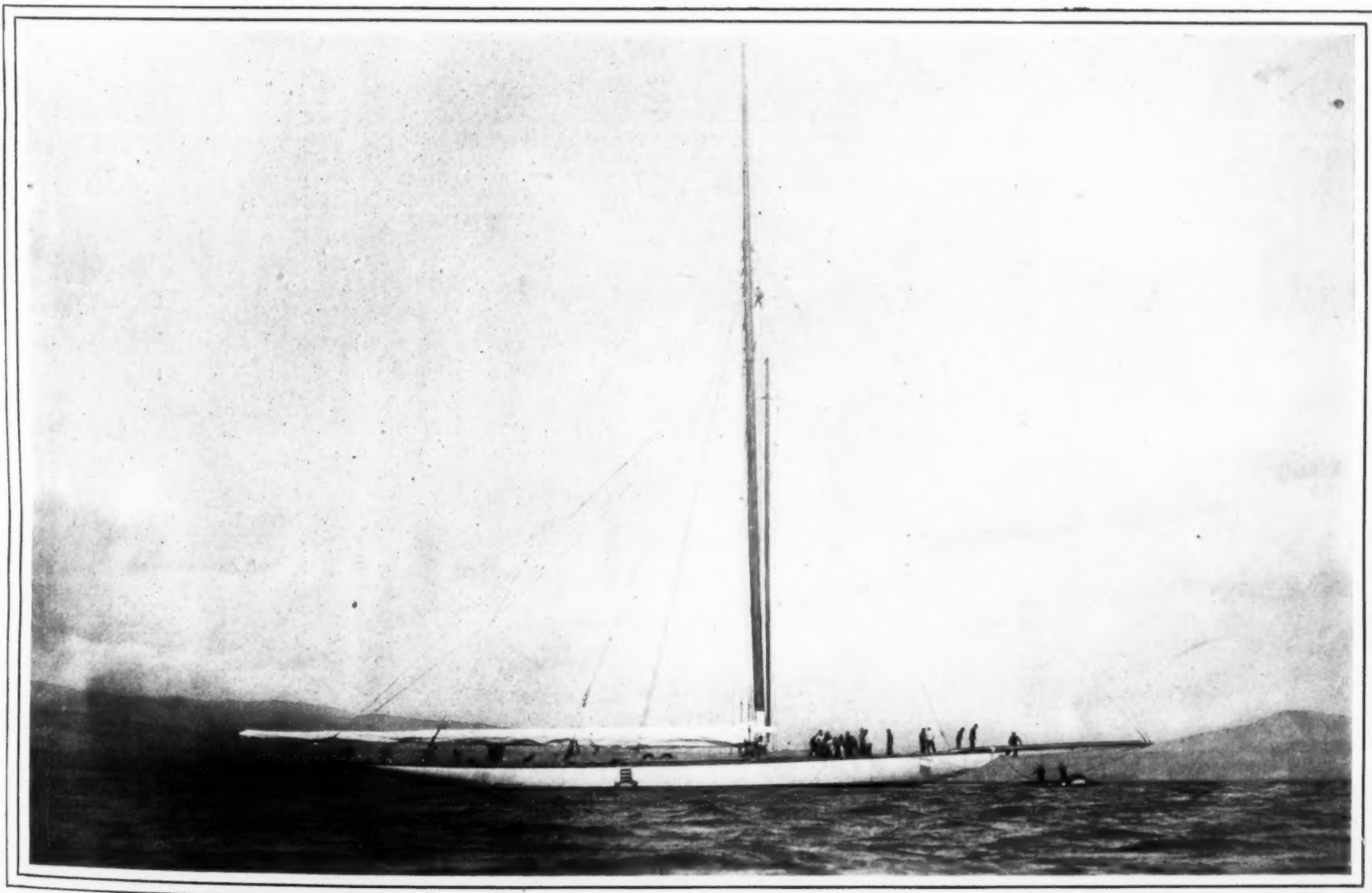
BENJAMIN F. BARNES,
Assistant secretary to the President.
Copyright, 1903, by Waldon Fawcett.

JAMES R. GARFIELD,
The new Commissioner of Corporations.
Copyright, 1903, by Waldon Fawcett.

MILTON E. AILES,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
Copyright, 1903, by Waldon Fawcett.



NEW CUP-CHALLENGER, CHRISTENED BY COUNTESS OF SHAPTESBURY, LAUNCHED AT DUMBARTON, SCOTLAND, ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.



BRITAIN'S HOPE IN THE INTERNATIONAL RACES AFLOAT IN GOUROCK BAY AND READY FOR A TRIAL SPIN.

LIPTON'S NEW RACING-YACHT NOW AFLOAT.
SWIFT "SHAMROCK III.," A DANGEROUS RIVAL IN THE COMING CONTEST FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.



JAMES E. WILSON,
As the Earl of Dorincourt in "Little Lord Fauntleroy," at the Casino matinees.—*White*.



MASTER HENRY WRIGHT,
Who alternates with little Miss Vivian Martin in the title rôle of "Little Lord Fauntleroy."—*Tonnel*.



MISS CRYSTAL HERNE,
Daughter of the late James Herne, as *Dearest* in "Little Lord Fauntleroy."—*Baker*.



MISS BEVERLEY SITGREAVES,
Who plays an important part in "Resurrection," at the Victoria Hall.



WILLIAM COURTLEIGH AND MARGARET ANGLIN,
In the Empire Theatre success, "The Unforeseen," now closing its long season.—*Otto Sarony Co.*



MAY ISABEL FISK,
The well-known monologist, who is soon to be heard in a recital at the Waldorf-Astoria.—*Rockwood*.



MISS GRACE GEORGE,
Who enacts the winsome heroine of "Pretty Peggy," which has struck the popular fancy at the Herald Square.—*Marceau*.



MISS MAUDE LILLIAN BERRI,
In one of the beautiful gowns she wears in "The Sultan of Sulu," enjoying a long run at Wallack's.



MISS FLORA HENGLER,
Who will play an important rôle in "The Runaways," about to be put on at the Casino.—*Marceau*.

WANE OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.

PLAYERS WHO MAKE MERRY IN NEW PARTS, STANDING SUCCESSES, AND POPULAR REVIVALS.

The Sign-board Nuisance in Our Cities

By Oliver Shedd



GRADUALLY a great public nuisance and menace has crept upon our great cities. The tremendous advertising "sky signs" which tower many feet above the roofs of buildings and are as broad as the walls of the houses which they surmount, are frail structures like great sails and insecurely moored; they tempt the winds and threaten imminent danger. There is nothing secret about these signs. They have become among New York's most conspicuous features. They catch the eye by their immensity and by their obtrusiveness, for they are perched on the highest and most prominent points and where the greatest throngs of the city pass. Their very location makes them a greater menace to life.

And more than that, these vast, ugly sign-boards, glaring with striking colors by day and flaming under the glow of electric lights by night, have become a serious blemish to the foremost city in America. The eye which would admire the strength and architectural magnificence of a city's wonderful buildings is caught and distracted and disgusted by a flimsy, coarse, and tawdry sign-board which recommends, for instance, a brand of cigarette. The design is cheap, the colors glaring. The purpose is to attract, not by beauty or good taste or anything that is refined, but by contrast—by intruding that which is coarse and conspicuous upon the passer-by.

The realization of these two things—the danger to life and safety, and the impediment to the city's progress toward architectural beauty—is creating a strong public sentiment against the sign-board nuisance, and particularly against the monstrous sky signs. This public sentiment is beginning to find expression. The encroachment of the offensive sign-board has gone beyond the limit of endurance.

In Great Britain, where there is the same affliction, a remedy has been applied. In Dover, England, sky signs are licensed, and the matter is now agitating London. In Scotland they are prohibited. France and Belgium have already met the problem and, in part at least, have settled it. In New York, also, public sentiment has begun to agitate for a change. Last spring the Board of Aldermen, under the urgent recommendation of Mr. Perez M. Stewart, superintendent of buildings, and backed and encouraged by the Municipal Art Society, made a regulation restricting the height of sky signs to nine feet of exposed surface. The ordinance does not apply, however, to the signs constructed before the passage of the measure; in other words it was not retroactive. The sky signs which stood against the clouds at the beginning of the year are standing there still, and will continue so until further legislation is enacted or the signs themselves wear out and are replaced by those conforming to the new law.

The responsibility of the department of buildings goes no further than to prevent danger. The purpose of the general inspection of the buildings of the city, a service which employs many men, is to stop the construction of flimsy structures, and to enforce the reconstruction of those which through age or wear have become dangerous. In the execution of this office it became necessary for this department of the city's government to obtain a law of regulation for signs. But signs nine feet in height may still be a blemish to the city; and the law does not touch the bill-board nuisance, the painting of immense designs on the blank walls of buildings, or the spattering with advertising conceptions the interiors of the street cars and the entrances and stairways of the stations of the elevated railway structures.

Sentiment against this promiscuous plastering of advertising announcements is concentrated in the Municipal Art Society, which will make unusual efforts this year to extend the work of control and regulation already

begun. The society has appointed a special committee the duty of which is to secure legislation looking toward the correction of the advertising-sign nuisance. In the passage by the Board of Aldermen of the measure restricting the height of sky signs to nine feet the society feels that an important forward step has been taken. Although the law in itself is only a compromise, it is much more than that in being a recognition by the legislative body of the city of its responsibility. It opens the way for further legislation.

Mr. John de Witt Warner, a leading spirit in the Municipal Art Society, suggests a system of taxation to regulate the size of advertising-signs. Inasmuch as the signs affect the appearance of the city and depend on the attention of the public for their value, the public, it would seem,

added. In 1899 Belgium's revenue from this source amounted to \$70,331. It has been suggested that a tax like this might not be sufficient to check the sign evil in America. To overcome this it is proposed that the tax should be graduated, a low rate on small posters, the rate per square foot increasing in such ratio with the area of the space occupied that the great monstrosities would become too costly to be profitable.

The effect of the tax in France and Belgium has been to arouse a contest for beautiful and artistic effects in signs, thus improving greatly the appearance of the city's streets and buildings. In France the populace will tear down an ugly sign out of pure hatred for that which is inartistic. It has been suggested that in the United States the artistic sense has not yet been so strongly developed.

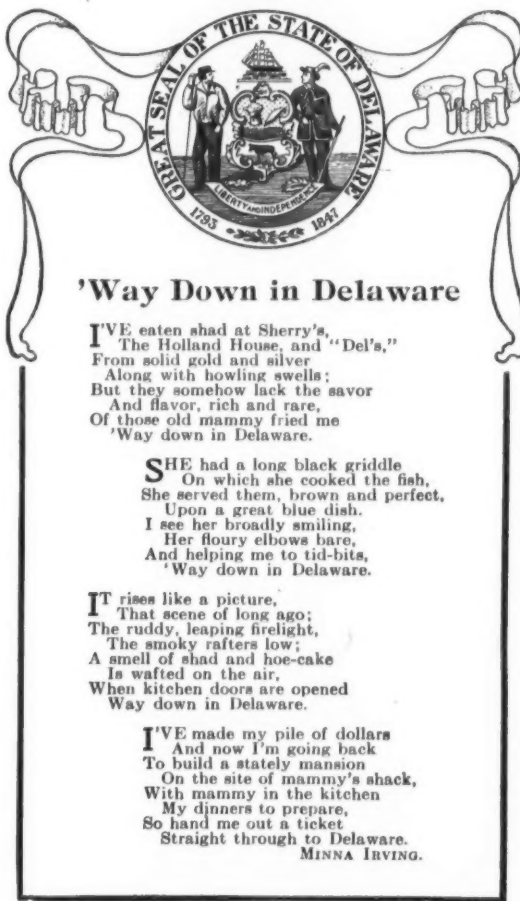
A conspicuous example of the offensive sky signs of New York is to be seen at Madison Square. An advertising company has erected great boards on roofs at both sides of the square; and at night these are illuminated by electricity. These boards are enormous. A vicious mind might easily throw them into the street. The effect would be appalling.

"Fearing that some of these signs might be very insecure, our department has inspected them," said Mr. Stewart, superintendent of buildings. "We have found that most of them would probably withstand the force of an ordinary high wind, but in a great gale the result would be different. The law requires that they be strong enough to resist a gale of a velocity of fifty-five miles an hour. They are said to be tested for seventy miles an hour. Those boards are twenty feet high and weigh hundreds of pounds. Suppose one of them should be blown down into Broadway at six o'clock, when the street was crowded. Think what a fearful disaster it would be!"

"I understand," continued Mr. Stewart, "that some of these sign-boards are covered by insurance—that for a commission an insurance company guarantees to protect the advertising company which erects the sign-boards from all damages from any source. But that does not insure the people from harm. Besides the cost of the structures themselves, the company which erects them has only one expense, and that is the rental to the owner of the building or property. Sometimes this is pretty high. In one instance that I know of the advertising company pays a rental of \$8,000 a year to the owner of the property for the privilege of keeping an immense sky sign on the top of his building. If I had my way about it, all the sky signs would be removed."

Although it may seem contradictory, the advertisers themselves would undoubtedly be glad to give their support to the movement to suppress the sign-board nuisance, avoiding the enormous cost of advertising by such means. To pay a rental of \$8,000 for a single sign, which does not include the cost of constructing and maintaining it, is an illustration of the outlay of money which sky signs incur. It is estimated that last year four hundred million dollars was spent in the United States alone for advertising. In itself it is one of the big industries.

New York is not alone in its action against the sign nuisance. Other American cities, among them Chicago and Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., have already subjected the matter to regulation; and this indicates a growing appreciation of the fact that wealth and "business" alone are not the only necessary attributes of a great city, and that, if it would attract persons from abroad and give the greatest pleasure to those who live within its gates, a city must have beauty. And this sentiment will undoubtedly crystallize into law.



'Way Down in Delaware

I'VE eaten shad at Sherry's,
The Holland House, and "Del's,"
From solid gold and silver
Along with howling swells;
But they somehow lack the savor
Of flavor, rich and rare,
Of those old mammy fried me
'Way down in Delaware.

SHE had a long black griddle
On which she cooked the fish,
She served them, brown and perfect,
Upon a great blue dish.
I see her broadly smiling,
Her floury elbows bare,
And helping me to tid-bits,
'Way down in Delaware.

IT rises like a picture,
That scene of long ago;
The ruddy, leaping firelight,
The smoky rafters low;
A smell of shad and hoe-cake
Is wafted on the air,
When kitchen doors are opened
'Way down in Delaware.

I'VE made my pile of dollars
And now I'm going back
To build a stately mansion
On the site of mammy's shack,
With mammy in the kitchen
My dinners to prepare,
So hand me out a ticket
Straight through to Delaware.
MINNA IRVING.

has the right to derive a revenue from them. Taxation based on the surface space of the sign, the amount of the tax increasing with the number of square feet of sign-board, would tend at once to make large signs unprofitable. Place the tax high enough and it would be actually prohibitive.

France leads in the matter of artistic street-signs. In Belgium posters and advertising sign-boards may be displayed at only such places in a city as are designated by the mayor or Board of Aldermen. Signs are subject to a state stamp-tax, which varies according to the amount of surface of the sign. The minimum tax amounts to one cent for a space twenty and one-half inches by thirteen and one-half inches in dimensions, and for every two inches square of space an additional tax of one-fifth of a cent is



ADVERTISING METHODS CARRIED TO A REPULSIVE EXTREME.

TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF THE MANNER IN WHICH NEW YORK AND OTHER CITIES ARE DISFIGURED BY HUGE, STARING SIGNS.



Zeke Rathbun's 'Mandy

By Agnes L. Pratt

THE INHABITANTS of Slabtown go down every Saturday afternoon and hitch their horses to the fence that incloses the "Green" of the neighboring city of Weston. What their business in the city is, it would be hard to determine, since money is almost an unknown quantity among them, and their proverbial indolence has prevented their raising supplies for barter. But never a broken-down wagon goes rattling home behind the thinly covered equine anatomy which is its propelling power, without a goodly supply of the fiery liquid dispensed by the saloons of Weston, either hidden away under the shaky seat or more securely stowed in the enormous capacity of the Slabtown owner who happens to be owner and proprietor, by courtesy, of the vehicle he is occupying.

It happened one Saturday afternoon that Zeke Rathbun, than whom no more typical exponent of Slabtown customs and manners existed, drove leisurely into the principal street of the city and propped his weary beast up against the railing of the pretty fence surrounding the common. And it also happened that he was accompanied on this memorable occasion by his daughter 'Mandy, a girl in the last year of her teens, tow-headed and dull-complexioned, whose pale eyes roved wonderingly over the sights of the city, to whose gates this was her first visit.

The day was extremely warm and there was that soft languor in the air that compelled the most strenuous to abate a little of their energy and take life easily. To Zeke Rathbun the gentle breezes sighing through the tall elms that shaded the common, the yellow, vapory haze enshrouding the summer skies, and the subdued chirp of the few insects city life had not quite exterminated, all invited the deliberate enjoyment of the leisure that was now his.

He left 'Mandy in the tumble-down wagon, with a good many exhortations not to stir from the spot until he should return from a trip he intended taking to the nearest saloon to slake the thirst which appeared to be about the only thing to which the inhabitants of Slabtown attended with anything like regularity. And his behest to the girl was obeyed to the letter.

It so happened that in her case the Mohammedan policy was reversed, and though she did not "go to the mountain," that which Zeke Rathbun had most feared for her in his strict parting injunction, came to her.

In all cities of a certain size there is a youthful element of the male persuasion, which though better dressed and on some topics better informed than the dwellers of the hamlet of Slabtown, are easily their equals in the dissolute and idle habits that are their common property.

The shade of the great elms filtered the sunlight that drifted down from the summer skies over the hueless face of the girl on the wagon seat. There was neither enthusiasm nor curiosity in the glance she turned in the direction of the city's ceaseless traffic. Only a dull comprehension, a listless pleasure in the absolute lack of occupation of the hour. "Up there" there was occasionally something to be done in the unpainted shack she called home. Here there was nothing to do but look, and that was a sort of a self-hypnotism, which, while she did not understand it, exactly suited the dormant attributes of her mentality.

The wind fluttered a few strands of her light hair and blew them over her face; but there was neither curl

nor tendril there for the breeze to wanton with. Her hair was as expressionless as her face or her eyes, or the awkward, unsuggestive lines of her figure.

She had been sitting thus while the great gilt hand of a sidewalk clock near by measured off the space of the three hours of her father's absence, when suddenly the broken spring of the old wagon clicked metallically and, looking about, she saw that the other half of the seat was occupied.

"Hello!"

A flaring red necktie, a brilliant spot in the colorless vista of her vision was the first thing that met her gaze. Then she was dimly conscious through the dullness of her mental reflection, of a swarthy-hued face just above it, out of which snapped and sparkled a beady pair of red black eyes. The new comer's personality was the very antithesis of her own.

She responded to his greeting mechanically.

"Hello," she said, and then moved a little farther away from him. But that she was distinctly pleased with the attention he had bestowed upon her he could not fail to perceive.

"Don't git afraid," he ventured, gallantly. "I ain't goin' to hurt yer. Where'd ye come from? Slabtown?" And he laughed coarsely.

"Ye-up."

The girl giggled softly and then gazed at him while a new interest dawned in the colorless countenance, the washed-out eyes.

It was a chance acquaintance and it progressed rapidly until about dusk, when Zeke Rathbun happened along in the rear of his rickety equipage and grasped the situation with remarkable facility, for him.

Reaching up, he pulled the young man who was by this time sitting desperately near to the girl in the fast-gathering shadows, over the back of the seat, by the collar, and deposited him on the grass at his feet.

"Thar," and he shook a dirty fist in the face that rose out of the greenness to confront him, "I'll teach ye to let my gal alone."

Then he deliberately clambered up into the back of the wagon, after untying the horse, and seating himself beside the girl, drove away toward the barren hillside whereon perched the miserable hamlet of which he was a representative. As they drove into the broad highway leading out of the city, he half turned in his seat and shook the girl roughly by the arm.

"An' you mind, too," he said, surlily, "I ain't a-goin' to have them city fellers foolin' with you. Mind your business when you come agin with me—or," emphatically, "you won't come."

Then he relapsed into silence. But the mischief was done. Into the dullness and stagnation of the girl's existence a new emotion, a brightness of which she had not hitherto dreamed, had penetrated.

The dwellers in Slabtown were as clannish as the most exclusive set in polite society and brooked no interference in the laws that governed their being. They had been content for generations, to live huddled on this barren hillside together, holding their peculiar customs, while their outlandish code of morals sufficed for their meagre wants. So it happened that when Ned Hawes came courting 'Mandy Rathbun, who was related to him through a number of channels, Zeke, her father, rubbed his hands with complacency, and taking his pipe out of his mouth, expectorated in the direction of the few sticks of birch he dignified by the name of woodpile.

"Go in, boy," he said, hilariously, when Ned came out to smoke beside him on the doorstep; "I'm 'greeable—darned ef I ain't."

It was easy to see why, since Ned Hawes was the only inhabitant of Slabtown who had hustle enough to go fishing, and he fished from morning till night, and sometimes in the night—for pouts, but never for money.

The courtship had progressed, in its uncouth way, well enough until the episode of the visit to the city. After that, on 'Mandy's part, it rather languished. But since night was right in Slabtown, and Zeke Rathbun was a hard master to all save himself, the girl dared not rebel openly, but contented herself with occasional surreptitious excursions to the confines of the hamlet, whence she returned in nervous haste and with the only suspicion of a flush that had ever tinted her expressionless face. On alternate nights she strolled about or "sat up" in the smoky kitchen of her home with Ned Hawes, in accordance with the parental dictum.

From one of her nocturnal excursions to the outer limits of Slabtown she did not return, and then a mighty oath was sworn by Zeke Rathbun.

Continued on page 403.



"FATHER, KIN I COME HOME? HE'S KICKED ME OUT."



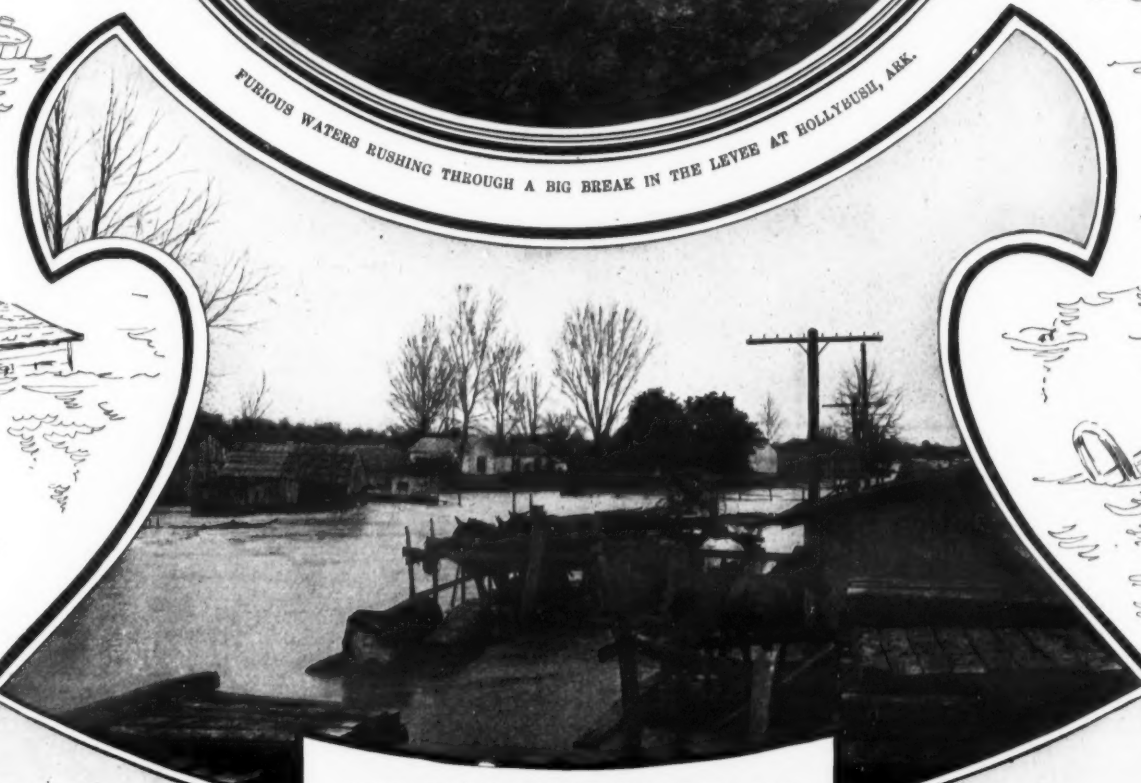
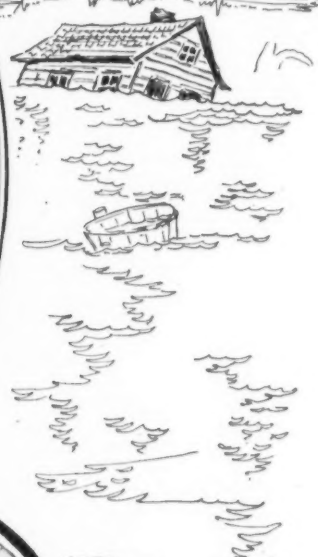
THE "FRISCO'S" CRUMBLING RAILROAD TRACK THE ONLY GROUND ABOVE WATER AT MARION, ARK.



FLAT-BOAT RESCUING REFUGEES FROM AN ISLAND AMID THE WATERY WASTE AT KARETHORSVILLE, MO.



FURIOUS WATERS RUSHING THROUGH A BIG BREAK IN THE LEVEE AT HOLLYBUSH, ARK.



MODERN NOAH'S ARK—LIVE STOCK SAVED ON A RAFT AT HOLLYBUSH, ARK.



GLOOMY AND DESOLATE SCENE AT ALMOST TOTALLY SUBMERGED KELLOUGH LANDING, ARK.

THE MIGHTY FLOOD IN THE RAIN-SWELLED MISSISSIPPI.
THE GREAT STREAM INUNDATES MORE THAN 1,000 SQUARE MILES OF LAND, CAUSING A LOSS OF \$30,000,000.

Photographs by Covert.

Making Flowers for Gorgeous Easter Bonnets

By John Mathews

THE DOOR flew back suddenly—and I stood in the midst of an artificial-flower garden. The air was filled with a song and the voices were those of women. About me on long tables were heaps of half-finished blossoms. Around the tables sat the flower-girls, singing, as their fingers flew rapidly over bits of colored cloth. Roses and daisies and violets were blooming by the hundreds; leaves were unfolding, green branches were growing before my very eyes. And the flowers which were being produced in this atmosphere of song were Easter blossoms, the most brilliant and the most conspicuous of all that are seen on that beautiful holiday, for they were the flowers of the wonderful Easter bonnet.

And this was the busiest season in the big New York flower factory, which produces every year hundreds of bushels of the artificial floral gems. I saw at once that the making of flowers has become an art, for by the cunning combination of muslins and silks, velvets and satins, with amazingly delicate tints, a picture is made of the real rose or the real violet or daisy—a picture that, while it is only an imitation, possesses beauty in itself, just as a landscape, while only a copy, has much of the charm of that from which its inspiration comes. Here was a most unusual situation in this flower garden. If the flowers had been real, and the place where they bloomed a garden, instead of a big, dingy room, it would have been only natural for the gardeners to be gayly singing. But for factory workers to be making music as they toil is a thing not often known.

I have heard of great cigar factories in Florida where an orchestra plays to lift the spirits of the men while their backs are bent in labor. And I have heard, too, of other factories where the women who are employed are cowed and suppressed and not permitted, on pain of fine, to speak to each other excepting in a low tone of voice. But here was a factory where the workers were allowed and even urged to sing. And it seemed a particularly appropriate combination—the song and the flowers for the Easter time. A dozen of the girls were singing in strong, clear voices a popular air, one of the sort that lend themselves to notes long-drawn-out. The chorus ran something like this:

There are eyes of blue,
There are brown eyes too,
There are eyes of every size and eyes of every hue.
But if you are wise,
You'll take my advice,
And be careful of the maiden with the dre-a-my eyes.

There was no weariness, no doleful note, in the song, for it bore the joy which it, also, gave. And while they sang the women worked the faster, their fingers performing the routine to which they were accustomed, while their spirits, no doubt, floated away very pleasantly on the wings of the music. Not only is there a humanitarian, but a practical business purpose, as well, in this musical accompaniment to the daily toil of the factory. Men and women both work best when they are most happy and contented. If the girls in this flower factory were not finding relief from the drudgery of their work in song they would be talking, and when they grew emphatic or their conversation became descriptive, these persons, being women, might frequently illustrate what they said with motions of their hands; and hands thus employed would not be making flowers. There would be more gestures than blossoms. But as they sing, their hands never stop. Thus these girls and women become happier and more efficient at the same time, for there is great power in music.

In the centre of this scene of industry and song stood a tall, graceful young woman who is of first importance in this story because it is she who makes the first designs of the blossoms, and also conducts the department which finishes them.

The manufacture of artificial flowers is one of the great industries. Formerly the best flowers and the largest quantities came from abroad, the most beautiful and costly from Paris, the cheaper grades from Germany and Austria. Millions of artificial flowers are still brought from Europe for the American woman's hat, but the American factories are growing fast, and are becoming

rivals of those of France in the perfection of their product.

The smallest varieties of flowers, the forget-me-nots, for instance, are seldom made here. They can be bought more cheaply in Germany, for there they are manufactured at small cost by women in the prisons, girls in convents, and even by school children after school hours. This labor is cheaper than any that can be found in America. But they make the roses, daisies, geraniums, violets, pansies, and all of the others in the largest and best factories of the United States. And some of the copies of these bright gems of the floral world are so skillfully and artistically made that one hesitates before deciding that the artificial is not, after all, a real flower.

The tall young woman, designer of the blossoms and captain of the flower-girls, showed me exactly how a rose was made, a great pink French rose of delicate tint, growing deeper toward the centre.

"Beginning with the petals," she said, separating a large rose into its parts, "you will see that each is a single bit of muslin—a sort of three-cornered piece, you will notice. The outer petals are the largest, and they decrease in size as they near the centre of the flower."

She spread the pink pieces out on the table before her. There were forty-eight of them.

"I determine the size of the petals from the real rose," she said, "pulling out its petals and then copying them on to a pattern. From this pattern a stamp is made. It is like a pinking iron, or a chisel. You hit it on the end with a heavy hammer and drive it through the cloth."

On the top floor of the factory two strong men were carving out the flowers with these tools. The stamps were driven with each blow of the hammer through several thicknesses of cloth, cutting out the rose petals, or daisy blossoms, or poppy blooms. Before the flowers are stamped out the cloth is first starched in preparation.

Her Easter Gown

HER Easter gown is not replete
With furbelows and frills,
Nor does it represent conceit
And sundry tailors' bills.
'Tis not adorned with laces rare;
No flounces hedge it 'round;
Its cut, perhaps, is scant and spare,—
It does not sweep the ground.
Its style is not of modern days;
Its fabric is not fine;
'Twould not attract a passing gaze
From other eyes than mine.

BUT yet, methinks her simple dress,
Of modest calico,
Surpasses, in its loveliness,
The richest gown I know.
She lends it lustre; gives it grace;
Imparts to it her charms,
And, framed above it in a face,
As sacred as the Psalms.
And, when she smiles, I do declare
No raiment of renown
Was ever fashioned to compare
With mother's Easter gown.
LAWRENCE PORCHER HEXT.

It is stretched on perpendicular frames and the starch is applied with a brush. When it has dried the cloth is placed before the two men who handle the blacksmith's hammers.

Then the different parts are colored, and this, as well as the designing of the shape of the flowers, is all-important. In the coloring room are huge bowls and pots filled with coloring matter, for many hundreds of tints are mixed and used in a single factory. A rose petal is pink at the outer edges and light green around the part where it adheres to the flower head. The petals are dipped by hand, first into the green coloring fluid, which contains alcohol to "set" it, and then into the pink color when the green has dried. And there is a great steam-heated drying room where the parts of flowers are put on shelves in trays to dry. The rose petals are then sent to the flower room, which is presided over by Miss Essie Hoar, the designer of flowers in this factory of David Spero.

The petals are put between sheets of thick blotting paper which are moistened. They are taken out of this to be crimped and rounded, for you know there are many curves and swells in each little rose petal. The shaping of the petals is done while they are still damp. A pair of small hot pincers is used to make the convolutions in the surface of each petal. To give the flowers their proper curve and form, a large number of little machines are employed. They are operated by girls and supplied with heat by gas jets, so that while the flower is pressed it is dried and held in shape by the starch which it contains. The rose petals are now ready to be placed on the head of the stem.

Here, again, deftness and skill are required. A cluster of starched threads with tips of a yellow composition is imported from Germany. These threads become the stamens and pistil of the rose. Miss Hoar took the cluster of threads, fastened it to the end of a wire stem, and then began to place the petals around it, dipping the end of each of them in glue. And her fingers moved very rapidly and the rose grew fast, each petal assuming its proper place and position. In less than a minute it was a gorgeous, full-blown flower. Then its stem had to be put on.

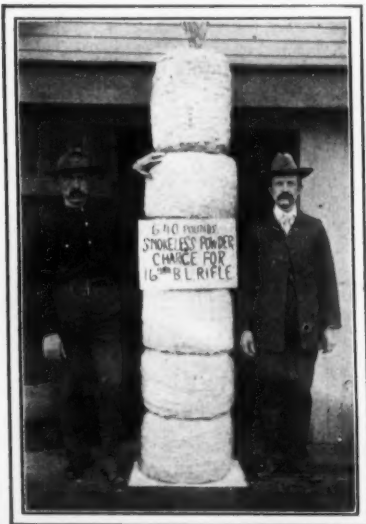
Rose stems are made of small hollow tubes of stiffened muslin stained green and cut in the factory to the length desired. But the thorns of the artificial rose are of soft little rubber tips which are put on with glue at regular intervals along the stem. This hollow green tube is slipped over the wire about which the rose blossom grew, and is held there by glue. A tiny green, hollow cup is placed under the head of the flower, the stem being pulled through it. The leaves are fastened to the stem, and the rose is a rose indeed.

The flower factories in the United States buy most of their material from abroad. The stems of various sizes come in coils like rope and are called tubing. The leaves, already stained green, are brought to the United States in boxes, but in the flower factory they must be put on their stems and the veins put in them by a stamping machine. The petals of many flowers are two-colored, the top being of one shade and the under side of another. This fact presents another problem in flower-making. The cloth for such flowers must be painted before the petals are stamped out. The muslin is hung in frames and then one side is painted the tint desired. When that is dry the brush is used on the opposite side with another color, and then the cloth is laid before the stamping iron.

Some one from the flower factory goes every year to Paris. His eyes follow the hats of the women as he sees them on the fashionable boulevards, in the cafés, or at the theatres. And he writes home describing the flowers that he has seen on these hats. The factory at once begins making these flowers with might and main, for it is an absolute certainty that the flowers worn on hats in Paris will a little later be worn on hats in American cities. There are flowers, however, which are in steady demand for several years together. One of these, designed by Miss Hoar, was a velvet daisy of dark red, lustrous hue. Of these 150,000,000 were sold in two years.

During some seasons cherries are worn on hats; sometimes grapes adorn the feminine bonnets. And the making of this artificial fruit becomes a part of the industry of the flower factory. When grapes are in vogue an entire glass-blowing establishment may be employed to supply the large flower-maker with the little, thin, glass balls which form the body of the grape or cherry. This glass fruit is then dipped in coloring matter and, if it is a grape, is sprinkled, also, with potato flour before the color is dry. This gives the velvet effect of the real fruit, so that the artificial grape is one of the most luscious-looking creations imaginable.

After the flowers and fruit are finished in the room where the flower-girls are singing at their work, they are carried to the floor below in the factory, where they are arranged in wreaths or clusters, or in whatever form they may be wanted for the market. After that they are packed, and then they are ready for sale to the retail dealers and milliners.



BIG CHARGE OF SMOKELESS POWDER (640 POUNDS) USED IN FIRING THE MONSTER PIECE OF ARTILLERY.



LARGEST CANNON IN THE WORLD—THE 150-TON SIXTEEN-INCH RIFLE AT FORT HANCOCK, N. J., AND THE SOLDIERS WHO MAN IT.

MOST POWERFUL GUN ON EARTH NOW DEFENDS OUR COAST..

FROM A FORT AT SANDY HOOK IT CAN SWEEP THE SEA FOR TWENTY-ONE MILES WITH RESISTLESS PROJECTILES.—Photographs by Charles D. Heath.

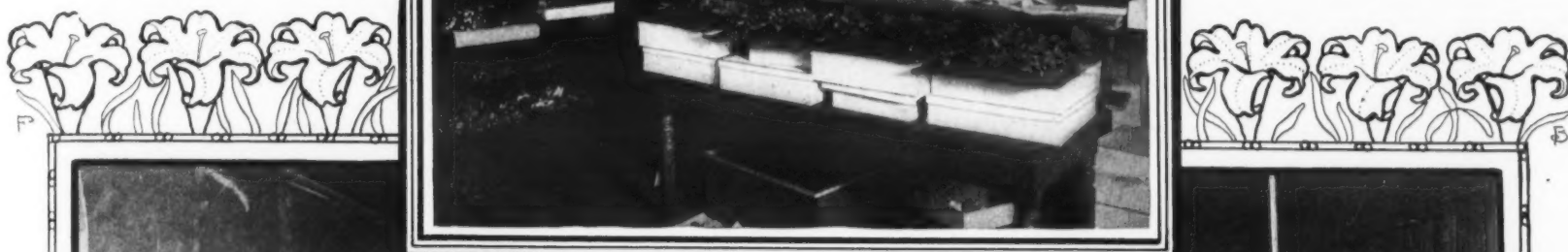


INNOCENCE AND DESTRUCTION—SOLDIER'S BABE STANDING BESIDE THE IMMENSE GUN'S 2,400-POUND PROJECTILE.



THE MACHINES WHICH IRON AND SHAPE THE FLOWER PETALS.

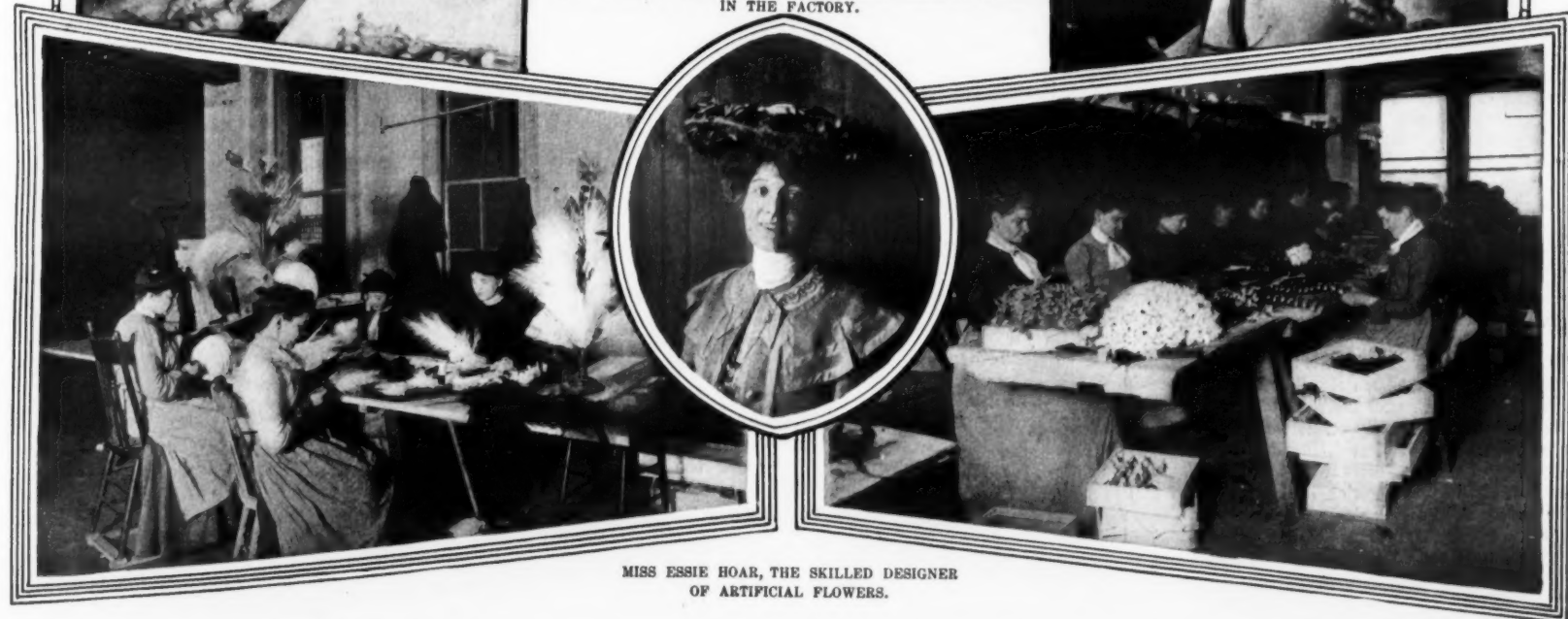
A CORNER IN THE COLOR AND DYEING-ROOM.



PACKING WREATHS OF BLOSSOMS IN BIG WHITE BOXES.



ROOM FULL OF GIRLS, WHO SING AS THEY MAKE FLOWERS IN THE FACTORY.



MISS ESSIE HOAR, THE SKILLED DESIGNER OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

MAKING AIGRETTES, MUCH WORN BY WOMEN.

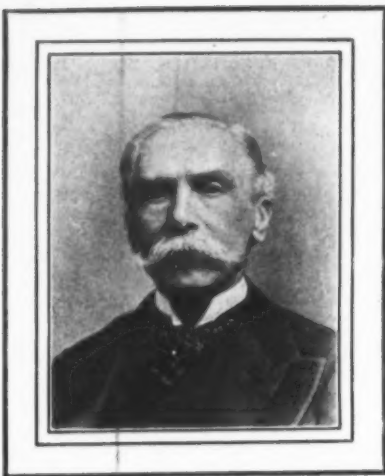
TYING THE FLOWERS IN CLUSTERS AND GRACEFUL WREATHS.

BUSHELS OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS FOR EASTER HATS.
A NEW YORK FACTORY, WHERE MILLIONS OF BLOSSOMS ARE MANUFACTURED EVERY YEAR.

Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Luckey. See opposite page.

Books and Authors

By La Salle A. Maynard



POET-LAUREATE ALFRED AUSTIN, WHOSE "HAUNTS OF PEACE" PROVES TO BE A POEM IN PROSE.

a man whose name appears on no less than twenty-two books, published during the past twenty-five years, all of them under the imprint of high-class publishing houses. All have been favorably received by the critics and are considered as fairly successful. They are chiefly books of travel and exploration, but include also several volumes of stories and several carefully prepared and really excellent biographies. That the writer of these twenty-two books has literary gifts of a high, if not a brilliant, order, I think no one would be inclined to question. Yet in spite of all this literary output and the genuine quality of his work, the writer has found it difficult, with the practice of the strictest economy, to support his family in comfort and has been able to save absolutely nothing for "rainy days" to come. He finds himself, in fact, at the end of twenty-five years of unceasing literary activity worse off financially than an ordinary mechanic would probably be who had never received a higher wage than fifteen or twenty dollars a week. With his royalties rapidly diminishing to the vanishing point, this author of twenty-two books sees nothing before him for the remaining years of his earthly pilgrimage but more hard grinding of the same unpromising and unremunerative sort, pieced out with such "hack" work as he may be able to do for the magazines and newspapers where the returns are equally meagre and still more uncertain.

HARD AND unpleasant as this experience seems to be, I could easily tell of many harder ones that have come under my observation during twenty years of editorial service in the metropolis. Who that has been engaged in such work for any length of time does not know of the many men and women who haunt the editorial offices of the newspapers and magazines, always on the ragged edge of obvious, and often painful, impecuniosity, offering, and thankful to sell at almost any rate the literary wares they have produced? I once asked one of the oldest, most persistent and successful of these itinerants, whose contributions often appear in our best magazines, how much he had been able to make out of his work, and he replied that his highest record of earnings, his red letter of achievement, had been one hundred and fifty dollars in one month, but his average income had been much less than half of that. In a similar vein was a statement made to me some years ago by a woman, the writer of a formidable list of "popular" novels, that a position insuring an income of fifteen dollars a week would be of greater advantage to her financially than all the novel-writing she could hope to do. And such cases as these, I am sure, come nearer being the rule than the exception with those who set out to make a livelihood from the writing of books and contributions to current literature, even in these days of phenomenal editions and an unending procession of new magazines.

I AM PROMPTED to set these things down here partly because of what I regard as a misleading and mischievous article which has appeared recently in one of our periodicals, giving out the impression that incomes of ten thousand to fifteen thousand a year are common among magazine writers and other literary workers. Every one acquainted with the true situation in the literary market knows that such statements are baseless and untrue. I doubt whether there are ten persons in the United States depending wholly on literary work for a livelihood who are in receipt of such incomes as these. The vast majority of these workers must be satisfied with not over a tenth of the sum mentioned as the total of their yearly earnings. A little calculation will show how this may be. Let it be supposed that a writer has the extraordinary good fortune to have an article accepted and published in some high-class periodical each month during the year, receiving for each an average of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Let him add to this the product of ten or twelve specials in the newspapers at twenty-five dollars each, and he will have, perhaps, a grand total of eighteen hundred dollars for his year's work. Even such an achievement as this, exceptional as it would be, can hardly be regarded as alluring to a person possessed of the tastes

SOME-THING more than a mere sidelight on the ever-vexed question of the profits of authorship was thrown across my path not many days since in some remarks made to me by

going with a genuine literary gift, taken together with the cost of living in a city. If in connection with all this, accounting is made of the constant rebuffs, the soul-wearing, heart-breaking discouragements, disappointments, and uncertainties connected with the literary calling, you have a prospect that can never be attractive to any one to whom the acquirement of gain holds a necessary and legitimate place among the objects of life. The best and only sure way to derive satisfaction from the pursuit of literature is to pursue it under such conditions that the question of profit is merely incidental and not the chief aim. A better way still, for most, is not to pursue it at all, for there is no calling under the sun offering so few prizes in proportion to the blanks, none in which success comes to so few and failure to so many.

A KNOWLEDGE OF such facts and conditions as I have touched upon in the preceding paragraphs leads me to the belief that that curious book recently published, "The Journal of Arthur Stirling" (Appleton), is not far from being a transcript of real life, whether such a person as Arthur Stirling ever actually lived or not. The volume is, for the most part, a pitiful account of a pitiable struggle on the part of a young man, a mere boy, in fact, who came to New York from the West some years ago possessed with the conviction that he had the genius and the power to command a large, if not an immediate, success in the world of letters. But if the genius was there the power certainly was not, and this "Journal," which appears

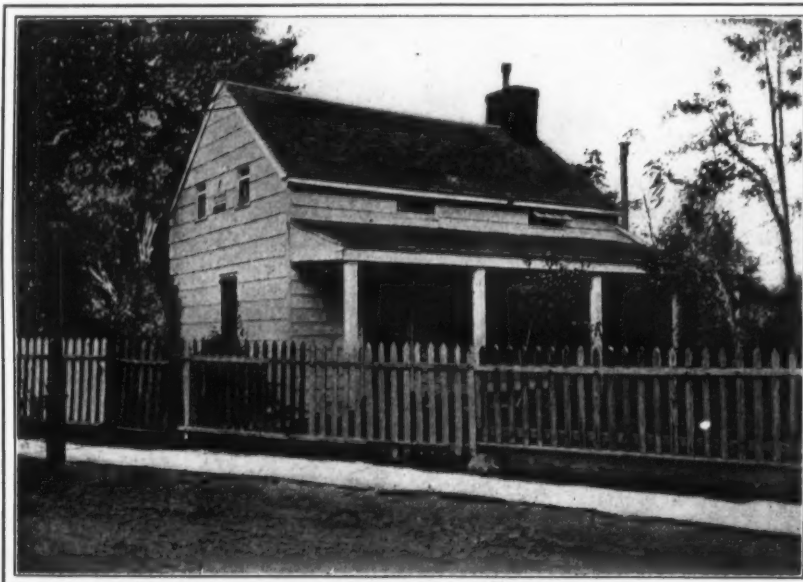
from its title and its authorship, for it is written by Alfred Austin, poet-laureate of England, but it has the true spirit of poetry in it and may properly be regarded as a prose idyl describing a leisurely autumn ramble by a group of dreamy, meditative, and beauty-loving people along the lovely lanes and quaint by-ways of Old England. This group is composed of the poet, Lamia, and Veronica, and under the gentle guidance of the three the reader is led among the many quiet, happy scenes such as are hardly to be found anywhere else than in rural England, "where the most important things in life are sunshine and fair weather, the record of harvested fields and swelling roots, and the domestic happiness of mankind." The very descriptions we have here of the gardens, the meadows, the little villages, the hills and valleys, the simple country people, breathe a spirit of peace and restfulness refreshing as a rock in a weary land of problem novels and books on the "other half."

MANY AMERICANS will remember the comment caused in England in 1898 by the trial for fraud of Lord William Neville, the second son of the Marquis of Abergavenny. Lord William was convicted and sentenced to five years at penal servitude. This term, reduced one-fourth, the maximum amount, for good conduct, has now been served. Since his release Lord William Neville has written, in a simple and absorbing way, the story of prison life as he found it. By the advice of his friends that work is now published under the title of "Penal Servitude" (G. P. Putnam's Sons). There is a certain fascination in descriptions of prison life, and this book, on account of its authenticity, as well as its easy style and touches of humor and pathos, will surely be popular with general readers. Besides its great interest as a human document, "Penal Servitude" has actual value as a contribution to the knowledge of the English prison system. Lord William Neville, whatever his past career, shows himself in this book to be a man of good taste and good sense. His comments, favorable and otherwise, on prison methods, made as they are from the inside, are pertinent and exceedingly valuable; and this book may be regarded as Lord William's return to society for the wrong he committed. Reliable testimony from the prisoner's point of view is not easy to obtain, and the truth of this book is unquestioned in England.

I HAVE HAD occasion to pass the Poe cottage at Fordham a number of times during the past few months, and the idea has occurred to me with increasing force that if this memorial of the great poet is ever to come into the possession of the city and be preserved much longer it is high time that steps were taken to that end. It will be remembered that an appropriation of \$200,000 was made some five years ago for the acquirement of land in front of this cottage as a public park and for the preservation of the cottage itself. The park is there now, and a charming bit of greenery it is in the summer days, but the Poe house still remains in the hands of a private owner. I am informed in the neighborhood that the price he asks for it is exorbitant, and the city, I believe, cannot exercise the right of eminent domain in a case like this. Possibly a compromise might be effected if a serious effort were made. This suburban section of the metropolis is just now in the throes of many improvements and is filling up rapidly with a class of modern residences, so that the humble roof that once sheltered one of America's most gifted sons will soon be crowded out of sight entirely.

THE DEATH of Joseph Parker has called forth the statement that with the exception of Alexander MacLaren "the world to-day is without a single preacher of the very first magnitude." Conjectures are rife as to who can take up the work that Joseph Parker laid down. The place filled by his personality cannot easily be reoccupied, and one vividly realizes this fact when the magnitude of that personality is appreciated. Dr. Adamson's "Life of Joseph Parker," which the Revell Company issue, is not only extremely timely, but it undoubtedly will be recognized as the standard authority.

As a health-giver, no tonic made equals Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. Druggists and grocers.



THE POE COTTAGE AT FORDHAM.

ostensibly as a posthumous work, Stirling having committed suicide by drowning himself in the Hudson, is simply a record of the weary years of "beating with bruised hands" against a fate in the shape of editors and publishers who failed to appreciate his work. He put his heart and life into a tragedy in blank verse, "The Captive," a masterpiece, as he firmly believed, of high and passionate utterance, and with this he knocked and knocked again at the doors of nearly all the purveyors of literary material in the metropolis, including the most reputable and some that were not so reputable, only to have his precious manuscript returned by every one of them with the cruel "unavailable" written against it. Once in the earlier stages of the trial, as if to add an additional pang to his torment, one firm held the manuscript for a month and sent word that it was being read a second time, which meant, Stirling was told, that they were "interested" in it. Then back it came with a note of the old kind that Stirling knew only too well. Of this experience we have the record in the "Journal": "Is not this awful? Oh, it is terrible! It is beyond belief! A whole month gone, and only a note like that to show for it. Four weeks of yearning and hoping—of watching the mail in agony—of struggling and toiling to forget. And then a note like this!" And with it all came sleepless nights and days that seemed to have no end, a desperate dreary struggle with poverty and the bitter alternative of degrading, ill-requited toil; and then at last the only other alternative—the river and thus peace. The "Journal," a record, as it is, of a morbid soul and a misspent life, is valuable as a warning to others who may be minded to follow in Arthur Stirling's footsteps, although few, if any, will be likely to receive it that way. It represents, it is true, an extreme case, but there are more Arthur Stirlings wandering about the streets of New York to-day than many people imagine.

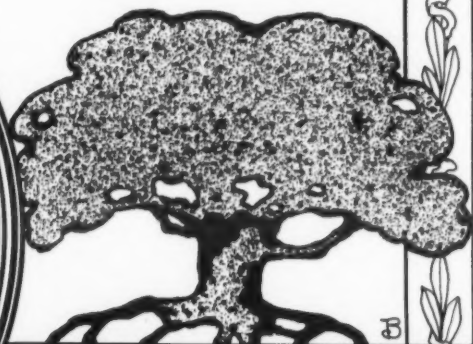
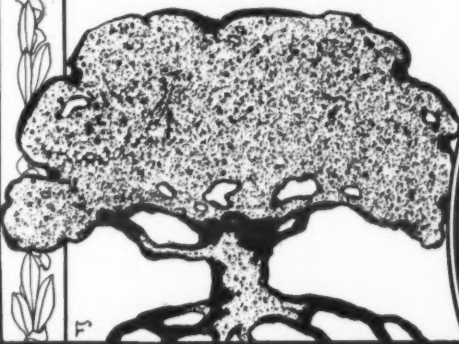
THE LITTLE book "Haunts of Peace" (Macmillan) is not a metrical composition, as some might infer



(PRIZE-WINNER.) DISMAL STREET SCENE IN MEMPHIS DURING THE RECENT BIG FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI.
Oscar F. Blomberg, Tenn.



FARMERS OF THE RICHEST TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTY OF THE UNION DELIVERING THE CROP FOR SHIPMENT AT EPHRATA, PENN.
R. D. von Nieda, Pennsylvania.



HANDSOME HOSTESSES (MISSES SHRINER AND DAVIDSON) READY TO RECEIVE THEIR GUESTS AT A GRAND COLONIAL DANCE AT ARLINGTON, MD.
W. H. Davidson, Maryland.

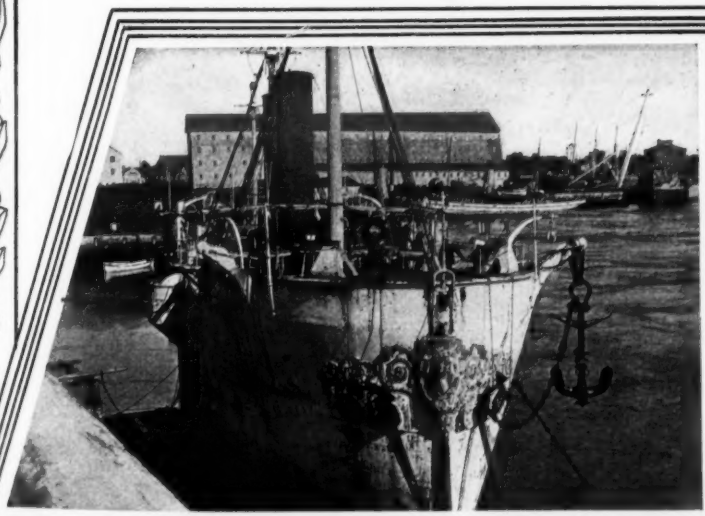


LAUNCHING OF HOWARD GOULD'S FAST NEW STEAM YACHT "NIAGARA IV," AT MORRIS HEIGHTS.
Bruce Scrimgeour, New York.



CURIOUS WIGWAMS OF ITALIAN "BRAVES" EMPLOYED IN BUILDING A NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD.—*Eugene L. Pease, Massachusetts.*

JOYS OF TRAVEL IN KANSAS. CARRIAGE STUCK IN THE MUD AND ABANDONED ON A COUNTRY ROAD.
Viola McColl, Kansas.



SPANISH CRUISER "REINA MERCEDES," SUNK IN THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO AND RAISED BY HOBSON.—*Wayne Poole, New Hampshire.*



MARINE BAND PLAYING ON AFT DECK OF THE BATTLE-SHIP "ALABAMA" AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD—"KEARSARGE" IN BACKGROUND.—*Fred Gerhardt, New York.*

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—TENNESSEE WINS.
THE STRIKING PICTURE WHICH BORE OFF THE WEEK'S LAURELS, AND ITS SEVEN MERITORIOUS RIVALS.
(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 406.)

In the World of Sports

By Henry P. Burchell



PITCHER "CHRISTY" MATHEWSON, OF THE N. Y. NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAM.

WERE represented at a recent meeting, when the constitution and by-laws were adopted; and since that time inquiries with a view to entering the new association have been received from yacht clubs in Philadelphia, Boston, and Buffalo. The constitution is very similar to that of the Long Island Sound Yacht Racing Association, and the various clubs will be represented in the Power Boat Association by a committee of permanent delegates. It has been decided definitely to hold an open regatta on the Hudson early in June. All motor boats will be eligible to enter according to their classification and rating as set down in the report submitted by Henry J. Gielow at the first meeting. Cups have already been offered for each first, and in each race where three boats finish there will be a second prize. This regatta will be held under the auspices of the Columbia Yacht Club, whose board of trustees has offered the club-house to the association as a temporary headquarters. According to the first racing rule of the association, all races are under the direction and control of the yacht club under whose auspices the races are being held, from which it may be inferred that, if the club so permits, a boat may be entered whose owner is not a member of one of the clubs enrolled in the association. On this point the recently and similarly organized Marine Motor Association of Great Britain is specific. Its first racing rule reads: "No member of the association, or of any affiliated club, shall compete in any open power race in Great Britain, not held in accordance with the rules of the association, nor in any open power race unless all competitors hold an official certificate of the association." One beneficial effect of the Power Boat Association's racing rules is that it will compel manufacturers to ascertain and vouch for the exact rating of their engines. Experience has shown that the gasoline explosive engines usually develop more than their given horse-power, while the other engines as a rule develop less than their stated power.

PROSPECT OF A GOOD CYCLE RACING SEASON.—Frank Kramer will again be the target of the professional bicycle racers this season as he was last, in so far as straight competition on the track is concerned. Kramer is the present champion, and Iver Lawson and Floyd MacFarland are the most formidable aspirants for the title. With the changes in the pacing rules and the addition of several new tracks the sport of cycle racing promises to be in somewhat higher favor during the coming season than it was last, though nothing remarkable is anticipated. Marcus Hurley, who won the amateur championship last year and the year before, is again in favor. Hurley was suspended by the Amateur Athletic Union during the winter for playing with ostracized basket-ball players, but this ban being removed

the competition among the amateurs will be keen, for Teddy Billington, a New Jersey amateur of prominence, will again be in the lists with such worthy rivals as Charles Schlee, George Glasson, and the Welsing brothers of New York. If the contests which are proposed between the Eastern and Western amateur cyclists can be arranged, the sport will savor something of the flavor of the old days when thousands were wont to crowd the various track inclosures and cycle-racing was among the king-pin sporting attractions.

RACING TWO-YEAR-OLDS EARLY.—Quite a controversy has been under way between prominent horsemen whether two-year-olds are injured because of the practice of starting them early. It has been contended that racing as early as May or June is responsible for the lack of material to fill our three-year-old and aged fixed events, such as the Annual Champion, Brighton Cup, Realization, Tidal, and others. The lack of starters in the fixed events for three-year-olds and upward is not due to abuse of two-year-olds by premature racing, but to the fact that owners and breeders do not enter largely, but try to select from their lot what look to be the best as yearlings, and in most cases these horses prove of no account as racers. For instance, Whorler was entered instead of Irish Lad, and the former is now a maiden, where the latter is a triple stake-winner. The two crack three-year-old racers of 1902, Hernis and McChesney, were not starters in the Realization and other three-year-old events because they were not eligible, and not because they had been injured by early racing in their two-year-old form. Judging from the entries in the big handicaps just closed, the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, Suburban, and Brighton, few horses have suffered because of excessive training as two-year-olds.

THE BEST SYSTEM FOR CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF PLAY.—The discussion which has been going on among golfers as to the method to be employed in playing the amateur championship this year is not new by any means, and some difficulty has been experienced in devising a system as suitable to give a correct and impartial test of championship golf. Last year, it will be remembered, a new plan was adopted. The medal play qualifying round was retained, but it was reduced to eighteen holes, and sixty-four were allowed to enter the match play championship rounds. These rounds were reduced to eighteen holes, with the exception of the semi-final and final rounds, which were thirty-six holes. The system is included among the four possible solutions of the amateur championship problem, as well as the method in vogue formerly, which called for a thirty-six-hole qualifying medal play round on the first day, with thirty-two to be picked for the match play rounds, and all of the latter rounds to be thirty-six holes. The advocates of all match play are decidedly in the minority among the prominent golfers of America, and Travis, Douglas, and many other leaders stand out firmly for the qualifying medal play match. Vardon, Braid, and Taylor, the three most prominent professionals in Great Britain, all of whom have been open champions, also favor medal play. The all match play system is the one under which the amateur tournament of Great Britain has always been played, and so thoroughly accustomed have the foreign amateurs become to it that there is no indication that it will be changed.

TENNIS TOURNAMENTS EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN.—The work of developing the sport of lawn tennis among women has received more than the usual amount of attention during the past two seasons. It is evident that there is no abatement in the interest this year. The New York Lawn Tennis Club has taken the initiative in the direction of holding tournaments for women players exclusively. Ever since last season there has been considerable talk among the club members as to the advisability of holding a distinctively woman's tournament. This was because Mrs. George W. Hillyard, the ex-champion of the women of England, said to one of the club's members who was abroad last year that she would like to come to Amer-

ica to play through the season. Mrs. Hillyard has won at different times all of the woman's titles in England and on the continent. She deplored the fact that in this country there were so few tournaments in which women were allowed to compete. It was partly with the view of preparing for the national woman's championship meeting that the governors of the New York Lawn Tennis Club decided in favor of the new project. The club has a numerous membership among women players, the present holder of the national title, Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, heading the list. This country is far behind England in respect to women playing on the courts, and it is doubtful if an American girl would be able to make a worthy opponent for several of the women who have won and held honors abroad. The new scheme may lead to international matches.

THE FAMOUS SMALL-YACHT TROPHIES.—The sudden interest which has developed in the big America's Cup races has partly obscured the troubles brewing around another international cup contest. The Rochester Yacht Club has challenged for the Canada Cup, which is held by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto. The challenging club has issued invitations to other yacht clubs to enter boats in the trials in order that the fastest available be chosen for the cup races. The Detroit Yacht Club inquired whether in the event of entering a boat and finally winning the trophy the cup would go to the Detroit club, as the owner of the successful challenger, or to the Rochester club, as the formal challenger for the trophy. The Rochester Yacht Club took a vote on the matter, and in spite of some opposition it was decided that, no matter to what club the winning boat belonged, the cup, if won, would go to the challenger, the Rochester Yacht Club. The Rochester club is probably influenced in its policy by what happened in 1899. In that year the Chicago Yacht Club challenged for the trophy, and the *Genesee*, of the Rochester Club, representing the Chicago Yacht Club, defeated the Canadian boat *Beaver*. The Chicago club refused to recognize the Rochester club in the matter, and after much wrangling the cup was finally inscribed, "Won by Yacht *Genesee* from *Beaver* August 22d," neither club being mentioned. A somewhat similar condition prevails in regard to another international yachting trophy. The Manchester Yacht Club has challenged for the Seawanhaka Cup, now held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and it not only specifies that the challenger must sail as a representative of the Manchester Yacht Club, but that it must be manned by Manchester Yacht Club members. Notwithstanding the restrictions, which, however, will be liberally interpreted, the trial races, which will begin on June 10th off Manchester harbor, promise to be interesting. Still another international cup is that which Alfred Harmsworth, of London, has presented to the Automobile Club of Great Britain, and which he desires shall form an international trophy for motor-boat racing. The newly organized American Power Boat Association of New York has received

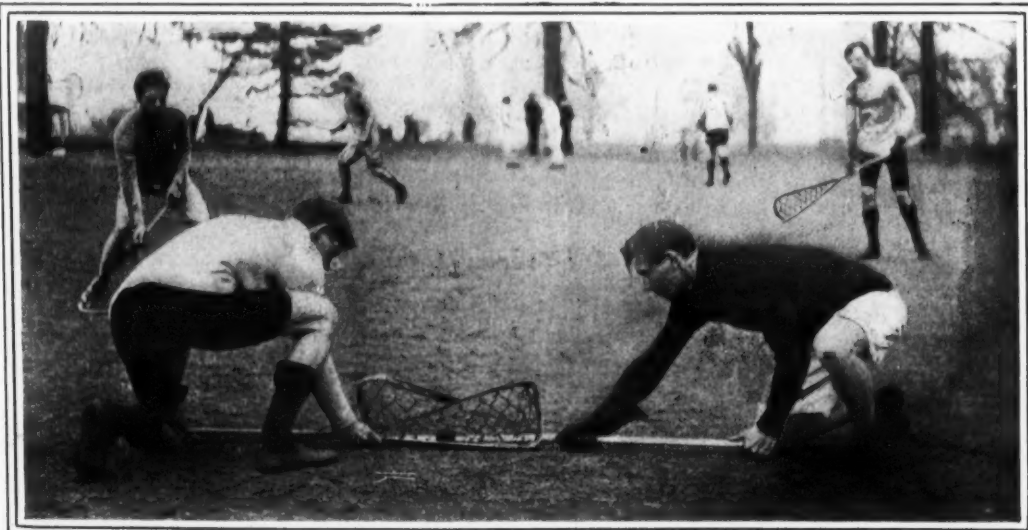
Continued on page 402.



FINDLAY S. DOUGLAS, FORMER AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPION OF THE UNITED STATES.



FALLON, OF YALE, A BROAD JUMPER OF HIGH REPUTE.
Earle.



LACROSSE PRACTICE AT SOUTH FIELD, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.—Earle



R. S. STANGLAND, OF COLUMBIA, A SPRINTER OF MUCH SPEED.
Earle.

Working for the Children

By Rudolf Rice

NOTHING CAN be more gratifying to every well-wisher of humanity, and nothing more promising for the future well-being of the country, than the deep and increasing interest manifested in recent years in institutions and movements designed to brighten the lives of the children of the poor, to safeguard the health and morals of the young in general, and to promote a clearer and better understanding of child-nature and the peculiar needs of childhood. Work along these lines has found shape in the establishment of children's courts in various cities of the Union, in the opening of playgrounds in connection with the public schools, in a large extension of free kindergartens, industrial schools, and boys' clubs, in the studies and researches of men like President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, and latterly in the vigorous and widespread movement for overcoming the abuses connected with child-labor.

None of these things marks a greater advance in the rational treatment of the child-problem than the institution of courts in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago devoted exclusively to the consideration of the cases of juvenile delinquents, where they are not contaminated by association with hardened and professional criminals, and where the object held constantly in view is that prevention of crime which is better than cure. The judges in these courts are given, and exercise, large discretion in the treatment of juvenile offenders, the common practice being to suspend sentences for first offenses and put the children "on probation" for a stated period under conditions most conducive to immediate reformation and the avoidance of further legal action.

How well the system works in New York may be instanced by the fact that out of forty-five unruly boys and girls who were tried recently in the children's court and put "on probation" from five to six weeks, only three had to be committed at the end of their probation, while twenty-five made such a good record that their sentences were suspended, and the others earned another probation. There is enough in these figures to show the value of the children's court in reclaiming boys and girls who would almost certainly have "gone to the bad" if sent to prison, as under the old system. Now that these courts have been established the only marvel is that a method of treating juvenile delinquency of so many and such obvious advantages over the old method was not adopted long ago. That it will save many young feet from entering upon a criminal career there can be no doubt.

The opening of playgrounds in connection with the public schools in cities and in crowded tenement districts is a tardy recognition of the important truth that the play-instinct in children is as natural and as legitimate as the desire to eat and drink, and that the repression of it, the denial of its proper exercise, is scarcely less cruel to a child and fraught with scarcely less deplorable con-

sequences than starvation of the body or other abuse of the physical being. Few things are in reality more pitiful than a playless childhood, a childhood denied of its natural rights—a fate to which so many of the children of the poor in our cities and towns have been doomed. Rightly considered, facilities for children's play in connection with the public schools and elsewhere are as much a part of a rational educational system as school-buildings, and the provision for them as important a function in local government and community life as public parks and highways. The playground movement represents a principle in the treatment of childhood deserving of far more general and more serious attention than it has yet received.

As for the efforts now being made in several States to reduce, if not to wholly abolish, the evils incident to the employment of child-labor too much cannot be said for their encouragement and support. Investigation carried on during the past six months in New York City by a child-labor committee has revealed conditions surrounding the employment of children in the metropolis which, it is declared, are worse and affect a larger number of individuals than the child-labor in the Southern States,

of which so much has been heard. As one result of its excellent work this child-labor committee has prepared a number of amendments to the existing laws relating to the subject which will undoubtedly be passed by the present State Legislature. Governor Odell in his last message declared that the child-labor laws of the State were unsatisfactory and ineffective, and recommended their amendment.

In other States legislation with similar objects in view has recently received much attention and some real progress has been made toward a better state of things. A child-labor bill agreed to by the cotton-mill owners of Alabama, the child-labor committee, and the State Federation of Women's Clubs was passed by the lower house of the Alabama Legislature recently and will probably soon become a law. In South Carolina a bill has been passed and become a law providing that after the first of May this year, no child under the age of ten is to be employed; after the first of May, 1904, no child under eleven, and after the first of May, 1905, no child under twelve. It is hoped that this law may be strengthened in some needed particulars at another session.

These legislative reforms are gratifying, so far as they go, but much remains to be done in the way of agitation and education before all the problems connected with the employment of children are properly met and solved. Large classes of children, including office boys, messenger boys, telegraph and delivery boys, and employes of hotels and apartment houses, are yet outside the law. Much needs to be done to overcome the apathy and selfishness of parents with regard to the employment of their children as well as the greed and hardness of their employers. One of the commonest reasons given for the employment of children under the ages prescribed by law is that their parents are in a condition where the wages derived from this source are an absolute necessity to the family, and, it is said, that the enforcement of the law in such cases would work a great hardship. The opponents of child-labor have answered this by declaring that it would be far better in these cases, both for the future of the children and for the interests of the community, that the meagre pittance earned by such labor should be supplied from the public treasury rather than that the children themselves should be deprived of the natural rights of childhood, and warped and stunted, physically and mentally, by the hard work and unhealthy surroundings of mills and factories.

This is radical argument, but who shall say that it is not sound and just? On economic grounds alone, to say nothing of the higher moral considerations, it is surely an advantage to provide the rising generation with every practicable facility for that development of mind and body that tends to the formation of right character and the creation of upright, independent, and intelligent citizenship.

The Woman With a Baby.

MID the herd of human porkers crowded on the trolley-car
All is selfishness and jostle, making age and sex no bar;
Men collapse in seats and stay there, letting shrinking ladies stand
With a look of indignation—and a strap in either hand.
Yet there's one thing that, you've noticed, never fails to make a stir—
When a woman with a baby comes they all make room for her.

IHAVE sat in stuffy coaches on a crowded railway train
Listening to case-hardened travelers who declared with might and main
That they'd see the railroad company in hades' fiercest heat
Long before they'd even think of giving any one a seat.
Then, ere scarce they'd ceased their boasting they would rise without demur—
For a woman with a baby; they must all make room for her.

THERE is something sweet, Madonna-like in pictures such as that,
And it makes the lowest ruffian feel like taking off his hat;
For it bears him back to babyhood when loving mother arms
Closely clung to him and kept off even the least of earth's alarms.
So, no matter what his station, he will evermore defer
To a woman with a baby—he has reverence for her.

ONCE I dreamed I stood in heaven, just inside the pearly gate,
While to every new arrival good St. Peter said: "You're late;
For the places all are taken and the harps are all in use.
Golden streets are just so crowded that I had to call a truce."
Then a little, tired-out woman lugged a baby into view,
And St. Peter said: "We're full up, but we'll find a place for you."
STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN.

Ancient Tayles.

YE HARE AND YE FISHWORM.



ONE DAY a proud Hare was taking a stroll for hys health whenne he came by where a Fishworm was sticking hys head from hys lowly dwellynge enjoying ye sunne.

"Whatte a plebeian thou art, to be sure!" sneered ye Proud Hare disdainfullie. "Alle thy life thou livest inne ye ground. Thou canst notte gette out & caper over ye hillside nor rise on thy hind legs & chew cabbage; for thou hast no taste for these thynges. Alsoe thou hast no hind legs—and thy home is a hole inne ye ground! Thou art onlie a Fishworm!"

Ye poore Fishworm blushed & was much abashed. Butte he wist notte of anythyng to answer to one so grand & haughty as ye Proud Hare. Soe he held hys peace & sedde nothyng.

"Look att ME!" continued ye Proud Hare. "My coat is sleeke & my eares aristocratic. Likewise my veins are filled with ye blue bloode of mine ancestors! Yea, atte one jump I cover more grounde than thou canst plod over inne a whole day!"

"I know that thou art a wonder!" sedde ye Fishworm meeklie, "Butte art thou any happier thanne I? I live inne my humble hole inne ye grounde & am content. I know notte if blue blood be better than ye ordinary kind; butte mine feebleth very comfortable inne my veins; & by Apollo & Gosh! I care notte whether itte be ye bloode of ancestors or notte! Itte is mine own & seemeth to answer alle purposes, soe far as I am able to perceive!"

"Thatte is because thou art one of ye common herd!" and ye Proud Hare curled hys lippe inne a sneere whych onlie ye aristocrat is able to use. "Itte taketh generations of ancestors to cause one to appreciate blue blood to its fullest extent. A manne may be anythyng he likes on earth; but soe long as hys bloode is blue and he hath an ancestor toward whom he can point with pryde, soe longe he can borrow monie & think notte of payinge itte back! Alsoe he canne be a sad rake & break every commandment & feel perfectly sure thatte ye world will onlie smile & say

"Whatte a wilde youth he is indeed!"

"Doubtless itte is moste true, O greate Sir!" said ye

Fishworm stille more meeklie, "Butte among us Fishworms is a stronge love of honestie & decencie."

"And thatte alsoe is because thou art of the common herd!" sedde ye Hare. "Butte whatte may one expect of Fishworms?"

Just thenne a Sly Foxe sprang out of ye brambles & gobbled ye Proud Hare.

"By Hector & Cripest!" quoth ye Sly Foxe, "Butte ye son of an ancestor maketh just as good eatynge as a more plebeian morsel!" & he smacked hys lips & looked about for ye humble Fishworm.

Butte ye Fishworm hadde drawn hys hedde into ye lowly earth and was sayfe.

"Itte striketh me," he sedde as he squirmed down into hys humble bedde, "thatte ye lowly hedde often escapeth where ye blood of an hundred ancestors getteth itte inne ye neck!" & he went to sleep & hadde no nightmare.

(Ye Lesson.)

First Warble:—

Who stands ye highest on ye social walls
Oft hits ye earth ye hardest whenne he falls.

Second Wizzle: Before thou are too proud of thine ancestors consider whether thine ancestors have a right to be proud of thee.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

Major Waller's Bravery.

FATE AND the War Department have certainly been exceedingly kind to Major L. W. Waller, who a year or so ago was held up to the execration of the world by the anti-imperialist press on the charge of committing various terrible acts of cruelty upon the Filipinos during a campaign in the island of Samar. He was tried by court-martial for the offense, but acquitted partly on the ground that the hardships of the campaign had so affected his mind that he was not responsible. But of course it was not this incident but his general record as a brave and efficient officer that secured for Major Waller his recent promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the United States marine corps. Aside from the Samar affair, there is no question anywhere as to the major's merit. He served with the marine corps in the Chinese campaign, and in the march of the allied forces from the sea to Peking rendered gallant service and was in the fight at Tien-Tsin July 6th, 1900. His record is one that contains many brave acts, one of them being the rescue of 20,000 rounds of cartridges from a burning store in Alexandria.

Modernizing Bavaria.

MUNICH, March 24th, 1903.—The most agreeable surprise in Munich just now are the magnificent extensions of the *Bayerischer Hof*.



DER BAYERISCHER HOF, MUNICH.

Hof, acknowledged to be one of the best hotels in Germany. This beautiful house is part of Bavarian history, for royalty and aristocracy from all over Europe, and abroad, have feasted here. With the present extension, just finished, the house enjoys a sweeping front on the principal promenade, proud, as it were, of its position as leader of the cult in southern Germany.

The *Bayerischer Hof* occupies an entire square and has over two hundred and seventy-five rooms, bath rooms, large banqueting halls, sumptuous parlors, music, reading, and smoking rooms. It is lighted throughout by electricity and heated by steam in a very liberal manner. The rooms are decorated in delicate colors—white and gold—with high ceiling and large windows, admitting plenty of sunshine, air, and good cheer. The entire house is conducted on broad lines, with a moderate tariff, and minus annoying extras. Of all hotels in southern Germany it is only possible at the *Bayerischer Hof* to enjoy a complete and self-contained suite, as you would at the Waldorf-Astoria, or at Claridge's, in London. The restaurant is another feature, and leads all others this side of the Savoy, in London. Carefully selected and fresh supplies are purchased in the daily market, together with exceptional dairy products from the proprietor's own farms. After the theatres the native aristocracy, together with most American and English visitors, crowd the *American Bar*, perhaps the most popular Bohemian rendezvous in Munich.

The proprietor of this palatial hotel, Herr Volkhardt, is a clever hotelier and far-seeing business man. His successes in this country are very similar to Mr. Boldt's, at the Waldorf-Astoria, and with the assistance of his eldest son, an educated young gentleman, and who has also traveled all over Europe, he has raised the house to a standard of excellence fully in keeping with the requirements of our times. It is characteristic of this hotel that almost all employes speak English, and there is a delightful air of freedom about the house which reminds us of life in New York. In addition to the above advantages the *Bayerischer Hof* keeps a large number of buses to facilitate the guests' arrival and departure, and they connect with every train. In view of the crowded condition in season, and very often also out of season, it is well for one to order his rooms in advance.

C. FRANK DEWEY.



Mexico in Dread of a Volcanic Horror



PRESS DISPATCHES have made frequent mention of late of the nearly continuous activity of the volcano of Mount Colima, in Mexico. Almost daily eruptions are reported, and while, as yet, no dreadful catastrophe has occurred, the mountain belches forth vast volumes of smoke and noxious gases, and, as some assert, rivers of lava, while it showers the surrounding country with ashes and fragments of rock. As the volcano has been doing this sort of thing to some extent for the last half-century or more without inflicting serious disaster, it might be supposed that the inhabitants of the region had become so habituated to the display as not to be troubled by it. Such, indeed, was their state of mind before the fierce and unexpected outbreak of Mont Pelée and the Martinique horror of last year. But since that time the people of the Colima district have lived in more or less apprehension of a fearful eruption from the great cone which towers to the height of 13,000 feet.

Hence it is that with each slight increase in the intensity of the volcano's action wild alarm seizes the population in its vicinity. Many persons, it is stated, have abandoned their homes and sought places of refuge at a safe distance; others have taken to the tops of the higher neighboring hills, where watchers are posted night and day to warn the camps of any threatened danger. In some towns the stores have been closed and business is suspended. The demonstrations of the volcano have at times been so violent as to cause the panic-stricken people to fall on their knees and appeal to heaven for protection. Religious services have also been held with this latter object in view. Correspondents graphically describe scenes of terror caused by the mountain's ominous behavior. Besides the expulsion of smoke, flame, ashes, and lava from the crater, the disturbances include roaring sounds and tremblings of the earth, suggestive of a severe earthquake. Volcanic dust has sprinkled the earth at points 150 miles from the mountain, and hot rocks have fallen within a radius of many miles from it. Much damage is reported to have been done on a large number of haciendas. One writer states that the apex of the cone has been blown to pieces and that red-hot lava has been pouring down the western slope in floods.

Reports of such startling phenomena have excited in that region a widespread fear that Colima is about to follow the destructive example of Pelée. An evening eruption not long ago, with its upthrow of rocks and ashes and its numerous flashes of lightning, bore a close resemblance to some of the Martinique volcano's antics and greatly terrified the residents of the town of Tuxpan, situated near Colima's base. A curious feature of the awe-inspiring spectacle was the formation of the smoke into a gigantic human profile with a tuft of whiskers on the chin. Fear is expressed that the waters of the Pacific are making their way through a fissure into the interior of the Mexican volcano, and that a tremendous explosion like that of Pelée may yet take place. Should this occur

the results would be appalling, although, as the territory which would be affected is not densely settled, the loss of life and property would be far less than it was at ill-fated St. Pierre.

A correspondent of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* wrote recently of Mount Colima and its condition of activity as follows: "Colima is the only one of the hundreds of volcanoes that, ages ago, pierced the then thin crust of what to-day is Mexico, and its activity since its reopening in the early 'fifties, has, up to the recent outbreaks, been of an almost benign type. It is situated in the southern part of the State of Jalisco, almost on the line dividing that State from the State of Colima. It is distant about twenty-nine miles from the city of Colima, and is really a secondary crater of old Colima, which seven miles away rears its summit 14,300 feet above the sea, some 1,500 feet higher than the Colima of to-day.

"It was this old crater, which, at one time, dominated the country for fifty miles or more in every direction, and cast up in lava and ashes what to-day is the fertile soil of the many sugar and coffee haciendas that dot its slopes wherever there is water. Colima, the younger, has not thrown out any liquid lava since it reopened, and the deep-cut valleys near its base, as well as its slope, show that it has probably never done so to any extent. Its recent activity is, no doubt, merely an exaggeration of its regular efforts, which, for the last fifty years, have only resulted in the ejection of large clouds of steam and sulphurous vapors, together with a relatively small quantity of ashes and red-hot rocks, which latter have, in rolling down the sides of the cone, worn deep grooves in its sides, while the ashes, spreading out and sliding down, have given it its remarkably even contour and its light-gray color.

"The eruptions occur at periods varying from a matter of days down to an hour, or even less, apart, and the writer has seen as many as three distinct clouds in the air at one time, which came from as many separate eruptions, all of which occurred within a space of two hours. The accompanying photographs show the volcano in various stages of eruption. They were all taken in the early morning, that being the only time the mountain was free from clouds and the atmosphere clear enough to make good pictures.

"Numbers one and two represent the beginning and maximum of the same eruption, and were taken about three minutes apart, during which time the cloud of dust and vapor had risen to a height of nearly two thousand feet. In number one only a faint cloudiness at the peak, where the smoke was oozing out around the porous rocks of the summit, indicated that an eruption was about to take place. However, a moment later it looked as if a giant mushroom was pushing its way up from the narrow crater, and the resemblance continued until the strong wind which was drifting the clouds below the summit caught it and spread it out into the fan-shaped cloud

with its apex at the crater, shown in number two. These pictures were taken from the hacienda of San Antonio looking northeast, and distant about five miles. They, in showing the eruption, also show the northeast corner of the hacienda's property, which is the peak of the volcano itself.

"The writer made an attempt to reach the base of the cone, but after elaborate preparations, met disappointment at an elevation of 9,800 feet, at which point the trail came to an abrupt end in a heavy forest growth of pine and oak, underlaid with a matted thicket of bamboo and creepers. A hasty examination of the provisions and a look at the guide's *machete*, showed not enough of either left to cope with the undergrowth, so the expedition was abandoned. While resting after the climb the guide suddenly edged closer to the *tequilla* bottle and whispered, 'La Volcan,' and it was, for suddenly it sounded as if an avalanche was sweeping down upon us. There was no danger, however, as the base of the cone was half a mile away in a nearly horizontal direction, but the silence that had been all around us and the thin air that carried the sound of the falling rocks so clearly made it seem excitingly near.

"The crater itself is not accessible, or if so, the ascent must be extremely dangerous, owing to the difficulty of the climbing, which would be through deep ashes and the cloud of dust and vapor which often rolls down the slopes. Prior to 1850 an adventurous Englishman made the ascent, and spent the night in the crater, protected by its heat from the cold of the altitude. Since then, however, no one has had the courage to make the attempt.

"At night the view from the hacienda buildings was very fine, and the red-hot rocks could be plainly distinguished as separate fragments rolling down the grooves mentioned above. The city of Colima has been severely shaken by earthquakes, but the volcano has not shown any unusual activity at such times, and there were no local earthquakes at the time of its reopening, although it was feared that the city would be destroyed. So far, nothing more than a few ashes has fallen, and the present outbreak will, in all probability, do no damage to the city itself; but San Antonio and the many other haciendas on the immediate slopes of the volcano may suffer severely and perhaps be ruined by the dust and ashes.

"Pictures numbers three and four show the volcano from the opposite side, as is shown by the change in the relative position of the old peak in the background, and are taken looking west from the road between Colima and Guadalajara. They were taken at seven A. M. at a distance of about twelve miles from the mountain, and thirty miles from the city of Colima. The city and the view of the volcano will soon be accessible to the railroad tourist, as the Mexican Central is building a line from Guadalajara to Manzanillo by way of Colima, which, when finished, will open up a new territory and a new sensation to that omnivorous traveler, 'the Americano.'"



1. ERUPTION BEGINNING WITH AN ISSUE OF FAINT SMOKE, SEEN AT DISTANCE OF FIVE MILES.



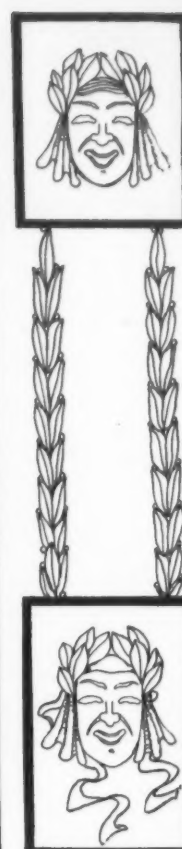
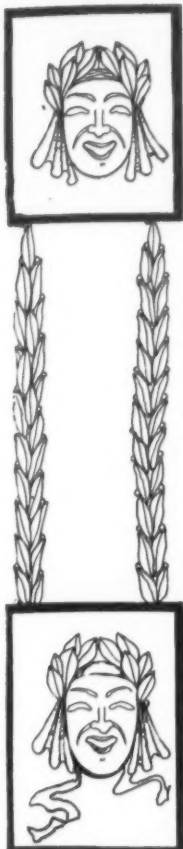
2. HUGE VOLUME OF SMOKE SPREADING OUT FROM THE ROARING VOLCANO'S PEAK.



3. THE UNQUIET MOUNTAIN VIEWED FROM ANOTHER STANDPOINT, TWELVE MILES AWAY.



4. BLIGHTED REGION WHERE ASHES AND STONES ARE FALLING NEARLY EVERY DAY.



SOUTHERN COLLEGIANS WHO SHINE ON THE AMATEUR STAGE.

STUDENTS WHO MADE DISTINCT HITS IN "CHARLEY'S AUNT," GIVEN BY THE DRAMATIC CLUB OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: THREE MEN IN BACKGROUND, P. L. CONQUEST, F. C. HARRIS, M. P. BRAWLEY; "FEMALES," J. P. BOGHER, JULIAN OSBORNE, S. T. CAVES, R. N. POLLARD, R. B. CRAWFORD; MEN SEATED, P. S. TYLER, E. R. SCHOEN.—Holsinger.

Zeke Rathbun's 'Mandy.

Continued from page 394.

"I'll kill her if she does come back," he shouted to Ned Hawes, who had conveyed the news to him. "I'll kill her—so help me God! Run off with him, has she? Wal, let 'er look out—that's all!" and he brought his fist down with great vehemence on the rickety table beneath it. The other man raised his watery eyes to him with a weak smile and shuffled over to the door.

"I'll kill *him*—I guess," he said, half meditatively, as he shuffled out of the doorway and down the yellow road in the scorching sunlight.

Zeke Rathbun had no objection, from a moral point of view, to any course of whatever degradation his daughter might pursue. There was no purity nor refinement in the Slabtown book of etiquette. It was not that. But the rigid laws concerning marriage were laid down in Slabtown with all the immutability of the Medes and Persians, and it read unto them thus: a Rathbun should marry only a Hawes, and one of the name of Hawes should wed only with one born Rathbun. The only crime of which a Slabtowner could be guilty was a deviation from this rule which had governed their fathers and grandfathers.

The winter wore away. Snows fell noiselessly and drenching rains pelted on the unpainted dwellings of the hamlet and the derelict wagons left tipped up against their walls. Half-starved horses stamped in the rude stalls provided for them and longed for green twigs to grow again on many an overhanging tree by the roadside. And just at dusk one spring evening when the scent of apple bloom drifted up from the low-lying farms in the valley beneath and mingled with the noisome atmosphere of Slabtown, a young woman with a baby in her arms toiled up the arid hillside and pushing open the swinging door of Zeke Rathbun's shanty, entered. To the man sitting in sullen silence, in the murky light, with an ill-smelling pipe in his mouth, she said, "Father, kin I come home? He's kicked me out."

In that short sentence a life story lay revealed. The inhabitants of Slabtown are not voluble nor loquacious. Rising he removed the pipe from between his lips and pointed one grimy finger to the door whose opening was filled with the flaunting banners, blowing wildly, of the sweet spring sunset.

"I ain't a-goin' to kill ye," he said, slowly. "I said I would—but I ain't—but—git!"

That was all. But she understood, and gathering the black-haired baby closer in her arms, she fled out into the chilling dampness of the approaching night. Ankle-deep in the yellow sand just down the sinuous road, she passed Ned Hawes. He stopped short and putting both hands in his pockets, eyed her curiously.

"Hello!" he drawled, and no discernible expression was in his voice, "when did you git back?"

"Just now."

Her voice trembled a little. "An'—an'—Ned—he's turned me out." She jerked one thumb in the direction of Zeke Rathbun's shanty. "An' I hain't got no other place to go."

Over the dull eyes a gleam of intelligence flitted.

"Sho!" he said slowly.

Then he went over to the woman's side and grasping her arm, looked down at the sleeping infant cradled there. The night drifted all about them, softening the rude outlines of the huts of Slabtown and covering up the yellowness of the sandy road. Finally he spoke.

"Go up to my house," he said, "an' stay there till I come. Do you hear?" He peered down into her faded eyes through the gathering gloom. "An' stay there till I come."

And she answered him, meekly, "Yes, Ned. Shore."

At sunrise, in one of the vilest haunts of the neighboring city, a man was found, bruised and beaten almost beyond recognition, murdered, at first they said; but when his heart began to beat faintly, they changed the charge against Ned Hawes to one of deadly assault with intent to kill. In court, when his victim faced him, bearing scars time could never erase, with sullen countenance and beetling black eyes beneath bushy brows, Ned Hawes faced him calmly and in a thin, toneless voice pleaded "guilty" and took his sentence of eight years at hard labor, with no emotion apparent in his changeless countenance.

And in an unpainted hut whose one room reeks with the accumulated filth of long years of occupancy by one man, a woman sits alone, save for the black-haired baby she rocks on her knee. There is a deadly monotony apparent in her face, as in her existence; but if there were expression in those eyes it would carry one past the uninviting hamlet of Slabtown, down to the stone walls of a prison in the city; aye, even through them, to the cell of a man who is working there.

And if those graceless lips could whisper the message of the heart beneath them its burden would be, "Shore! I'll wait, Ned. You done it fur me—an' I'll stay here till you come!"

But through the dullness and vacancy of the life of Slabtown no emotions arise, and so we see only the man in his prison cell and the hueless woman with the black-haired baby on her knee.

Making Use of Glaciers.

SWITZERLAND AND southern France are now beginning to utilize to a large extent their own great sources of unfauling water power. The mighty snow-fields which cover their mountains will never disappear. They send their glaciers down the mountains and the glaciers begin to melt at the lower altitudes, some of them forming waterfalls of great height, while others tumble in torrential streams to the valleys below. This water from the glaciers is being more and more utilized every year. The water is diverted into pipes and carried hundreds, or even thousands, of feet below to turn turbine wheels and generate electricity. Mr. Nason, our consul at Grenoble, says that the use of electrical power thus generated is being extended in all directions. The electrical plant at Grenoble already gives power to the mills there and to the street-car systems. Under a tension of 26,000 volts, the power is transmitted forty miles to factories in Moirane, Voiron, and Rives. Grenoble will soon be lighted by electricity. Six mills which are making paper, wood pulp, acetylene, aluminum, and other commodities, are now established in the valley of the Romanat, which a few years ago had scarcely any inhabitants. Electrical power has wrought the change. The amount of steam power utilized by the industries of France is equal to 6,500,000 horse-power. The hydraulic engineers of France say that the water power in her mountainous districts can produce electrical energy equal to 10,000,000 horse-power. The enormous energy that is running to waste all over the world will some day be utilized; and one of its special advantages is that this source of power, unlike coal, will never be exhausted.

In the World of Sports.

Continued from page 400.

a letter from the secretary of the Automobile Club in regard to the possibility of its making entries. The first international motor-boat contest will occur in Queenstown harbor at the time of the automobile races in Ireland.

ENGLISH ADOPT AMERICAN KENNEL RULING.—The high standard of government of dog shows under the patronage of the American Kennel Club has long been a source of satisfaction to exhibitors who have striven for all that is good in dog breeding and keeping. The English Kennel Club has recently adopted the American rule which provides for the disqualification of all dogs owned by one who is warned off. This law has been in force here for some time, and it was a necessary measure because of a certain few who, on being warned off, simply transferred their dogs to some one else, so that the intended punishment was no punishment at all. The American Kennel Club has always been intolerant of questionable methods, and little trouble has been experienced at its shows.

FINES FOR UNRULY BASKETBALL PLAYERS.—The American Basketball League has adopted rules which it is thought will be effective in eliminating "slugging" and other roughness in playing the game. It was decided to fine a player one dollar for slugging. On the second offense two dollars will be the penalty, and five dollars, together with two weeks' suspension, will be inflicted for the third. The player will be disqualified until the fine is paid. The playing rules have been amended so as to class running up the cage in "shooting" the ball for the basket as a foul. A goal scored in this manner will not be allowed by the referee. The objectionable features of this game have been many and varied during the past few seasons, and undue rough work has not been the least of them; still it is out of the question to consider the action of the American League as applied to amateur teams. Much that has marred the sport can be laid directly at the door of the officials, who have acted with discriminating leniency in many cases. The Amateur Athletic Union has made noble efforts to eradicate abuses in basketball, but many obstacles have been put in the way by those who should know better; nevertheless the good work is being kept up and professionalism is likely finally to be rooted out of the game.

THE SUCCESS OF FOREIGN DOGS IN OUR SHOWS.—The success of the Canadian dogs in the various shows of the past season and the victories won by the British exhibits have caused some alarm among the native breeders. True, we have yet to be matched in the excellence of most of our animals; at the same time our fanciers are too prone to give up quickly before sufficient time is allowed to obtain results in the kennels. With many rich amateurs the possession of valuable dogs is only a whim, and the strangers who are dyed-in-the-wool fanciers get the plums which should be taken by American-bred animals. We import dogs at great cost and give more attention to their care than to the advancement of our own breeds. True, we still have our especial foxhound, the Chesapeake Bay dog, and the Boston terrier. It is significant that the latter was not such a monopolist at the last Madison Square Garden exhibit as he was at the former shows.

HENRY P. BURCHELL.

TELEPHONE Service is not used so often in the home as in the office, but its value in emergencies is great. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE fact that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has given out, for the first time in years, a decidedly bull interview may signify one of two things: either that he wants to strengthen the market so that he can unload an unwieldy burden, or that he has already

unloaded a good part of it and wishes to prevent or retard a general selling movement in the forced processes of liquidation through which the market has been passing. Mr. Morgan admits that there may be in the market many undigested securities, but says these new securities "are essentially sound and stable, and those who have them are in no wise alarmed because of their holdings." He adds that "not only is there prosperity everywhere, but the promises are of a continuance of that prosperity for a long time to come."

I do not agree with Mr. Morgan. In my humble judgment—and it is not mine only but that of many of the most eminent bankers in the country—the large issues of new securities have been put at such prices that they cannot be "essentially sound and stable." How much of the capital of the steel trust represents so-called good will? What justification was there for almost trebling the capital of Rock Island? Why should Louisville and Nashville stock, bought by Mr. Gates at 105 and upward, be chalked up to 170 when there was talk of a Southern Securities Company? Does Mr. Morgan deny the reports of the English papers regarding the extravagant prices paid for some of the steamship lines he has recently taken over into his great international company? Does he question that tremendous prices for good will were paid, under more or less duress, when he made up the steel trust? Has he ever denied that the underwriting syndicate of the steel trust cleared over \$20,000,000 in the operation, and on an investment of hardly that amount?

Is this what conservative bankers call "essentially sound and stable" financing? I don't believe it, and Mr. Morgan, way down in his heart, can't believe it either. I venture to say that if his interview be cut out and pasted in a reference book, and recalled a year from this date, Mr. Morgan will either repudiate it, deny it, or apologize for ever having made it. The recent comment of the London Times on the American demand for temporary loans in Europe, which it speaks of as "merely devices for gaining time," is interesting in connection with Mr. Morgan's statement. It says:

"The frequency with which these temporary transfers of indebtedness have been made for some time past indicates that the position in the United States is still unsound. . . . It is only natural that those affected should try to prove that the reduction of loans and discounts is unnecessary by constantly harping on the irrelevant fact that industry is prosperous, or by asserting that the money scarcity is all due to the locking up of gold in the Treasury or the banking arrangements of the United States. Of course the United States is prosperous. If it were not, the complete liquidation of unsound commitments would have already come in a violent form, and the whole situation would be healthy. It may become healthy even yet without a violent collapse, only provided the banks and financiers succeed in rigidly repressing all further incautious speculation."

The mere fact that the bankers of New York are already said to be discussing a proposition to organize another money pool, such as that which guaranteed \$50,000,000 for loans last fall, shows the fear that prevails in the highest financial circles.

Continued on following page.

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

Spencer Trask & Co.

BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine St., New York

Members New York Stock Exchange

INCORPORATED 1885

The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia

S. E. CORNER CHESTNUT AND BROAD STREETS

CAPITAL (Full Paid) . . . \$1,500,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$1,300,000

Acts as Registrar, Transfer or Financial Agent

for Corporations and as Trustee under

Corporation Mortgages.

FRANK K. HIPPLE, President.

He said "he loved her" and, when asked for some proof, produced a policy of insurance on his life, in her favor. Verdict accordingly, as the policy was in the

PENN MUTUAL LIFE,
921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philada.

YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS sold quickly
Price and Description. Established 20 years. Bank references. Write to-day. FRANK F. CLEVELAND, Real Estate Expert, 206 Adams Express Building, Chicago.

FREE.

Valuable booklets, giving complete, reliable and important information regarding the oil and mining industries, the best companies, inside prices, dividends, etc., showing how large fortunes are easily made from small investments; also details of plan whereby the success of any investment can be made absolutely certain. Do not fail to write for them.

A. L. WISNER & CO., (Inc.), 32 Broadway, N. Y.
"THIS BEATS NEW JERSEY"
Charters Procured under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for Corporation laws, blanks, by-laws, and forms to PHILIP LAWRENCE, late Ass't Sec'y of State, Huron, S. D., or Room K, 20th Floor, 220 Broadway, New York.

CASH for your FARM, BUSINESS, HOME or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price.
NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY,
313 A Bank of Commerce Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

100% "CENT per CENT"
A Monthly Magazine—presenting financial facts, figures and information in an interesting manner—20 cents a year. Three months' trial subscription 10 cents, stamps or silver. Sample copy free.
Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes, 52 B'way, New York

OIL—SMELTER—MINES
Dividend-Paying Mining, Oil and Smelter Stocks, Listed and Unlisted, Our Specialty.
DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO.
Bankers and Brokers, Fiscal Agents,
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
66 BROADWAY & 17 NEW ST., NEW YORK
Booklets giving our successful plan for realizing the large interest and profits of legitimate mining, oil and smelter investments, sub. blanks, full particulars, etc., sent free on application.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:
3RD WARD, SECTION 1. WEST STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, opposite street Nos. 182 and 183.
12TH WARD, SECTION 7. McCOMB'S DAM ROAD REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, at the southeasterly corner of 151st Street.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 2, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF April 4 to 17, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:
7TH WARD, SECTION 1. HAMILTON STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALK, opposite street No. 15.
12TH WARD, SECTION 4. 91ST STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALK, south side, east of Columbus Avenue.

12TH WARD, SECTION 7. BROADWAY REPAIRING SIDEWALK, west side, between 137th and 138th Streets; also, 138TH STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALK, south side, beginning at Broadway and running west about 250 feet from Broadway to 107TH STREET FLAGGING, south side, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, 109TH STREET RE-FLAGGING, north side, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. WEST 143RD STREET FLAGGING, opposite street No. 256.

12TH WARD, SECTION 8. AMSTERDAM AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, west side, from 170th Street to 180th Street. 11TH AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, east side, from 181st to 187th Streets. 11TH AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, west side, from 181st to 187th Streets. 13RD STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, north side, from 11th Avenue to Broadway.

20TH WARD, SECTION 3. 11TH AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALK, east side, between 26th and 27th Streets. WEST 27TH STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALK, at street Nos. 427 and 429.

21ST WARD, SECTION 3. 1ST AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALK, in front of street No. 579.

22ND WARD, SECTION 4. AMSTERDAM AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALKS in front of street Nos. 100, 102, and 104. 63RD STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALK, south side, from Central Park West to Broadway. 70TH STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALK, north side, from Central Park West to street No. 7 West 70th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 3, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF April 4 to 17, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. ST. PAUL'S PLACE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS, FENCING AND CONSTRUCTING APPROACHES, from Fulton Avenue to Webster Avenue.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 178TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, from Lafontaine Avenue to Hughes Avenue.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12. EAST 187TH STREET SEWER, from Southern Boulevard to Lorillard Place; CROTONA AVENUE SEWER, from Grote Street to East 189th Street; BELMONT AVENUE SEWER, from East 187th Street to St. John's College; ARTHUR AVENUE SEWER, from East 187th Street to the street summit situated south of William Street; also, HOFFMAN STREET SEWER, from Pelham Avenue to the street summit situated south of East 187th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 2, 1903.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 23 to April 4, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street and avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTIONS 9 AND 10. EAST 132ND STREET OPENING, from Locust Avenue to the East River. Confirmed March 3, 1903; entered March 20, 1903.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. MORRIS AVENUE OPENING, from the Concourse to Tremont Avenue. Confirmed December 5, 1902; entered March 20, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 20, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 25 to April 7, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named place and street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 10. MACY PLACE OPENING, from Prospect Avenue to Hewitt Place. Confirmed March 10, 1903; entered March 23, 1903.

24TH WARD, SECTION 12. EAST 238TH STREET OPENING, from Sedgwick Avenue to Fort Independence Street. Confirmed March 5, 1903; entered March 23, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 23, 1903.

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

ALFRED M. LAMAR

BANKER

Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.

MAIN OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDING
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

215 West 125th St.

BRANCH OFFICES { Lincoln Hotel, B'way & 52d Street
59 East 42d Street
12 East 23d Street
Temple Bar Bldg., Brooklyn

STOCKS—GRAIN—COTTON
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Send for our DAILY MARKET LETTER.
ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

W. E. WOODEND & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS

Members New York Cons. Stock Exchange.

BROAD EXCHANGE BUILDING

25 BROAD STREET

BROOKLYN OFFICE—44 COURT ST.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain & Cotton
UPTOWN BRANCHES:

28 W. 33D STREET, Opposite Waldorf-Astoria.

Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review
Issued.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

Stocks Bonds Grain Cotton

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange

(N. Y. Produce Exchange)

ESTABLISHED 1885

44-46 Broadway, NEW YORK

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA MONTREAL

Issue upon request a "GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS."

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Pittsburg Cement Company's books will be opened for subscriptions to the first allotment of its capital stock, at the office of Smith Stern & Co., 331 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Wednesday, April 8, at 10 a. m.

The company has secured by purchase 150 acres of land near Hancock, Md., on which there is an immense deposit of the finest cement rock in America, and will erect a plant with a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day, which may be ultimately increased to 5,000 barrels.

The production of cement in the United States last year was about 25,000,000 barrels, and was far short of the demand. At present the cement works of the country are running double time, and in many the production is sold one year ahead.

The business of this company cannot fail to be immensely profitable, as the quality of its rock is perfect, the location superior, commanding all markets, and the climate permits of operating all the year around.

The profits of the cement business are large, as the dividends paid by the existing companies prove, ranging from 12 to 24 per cent. per annum on the capital invested. There is no reason why this company should not do even better. The quality of its rock has been proven by tests and use by the United States Government.

The stock will be allotted proportionately among the subscribers in the regular order of their subscriptions.

For prospectus, maps and further information apply by mail or in person at the office of

SMITH STERN & CO.,

Room 514, 331 Fourth Ave.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 31, to April 13, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 9. EAST 138TH STREET OPENING, from the Harlem River to a point 493.22 feet westerly of the west line of Alexander Avenue. Confirmed November 20, 1902; entered March 28, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 28, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 30 to April 11, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 12. SIGNAL PLACE (EAST 203RD STREET) SEWER, between Webster Avenue and the line of property owned by the New York and Harlem Railroad Company.

24TH WARD, SECTION 13. 261ST STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS, FENCING AND BUILDING APPROACHES, between Broadway and Riverdale Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 27, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF March 18 to 31, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. WALTON AVENUE OPENING, from Tremont Avenue to Fordham Road. Confirmed December 22, 1902; entered March 16, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, March 16, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF April 4 to 17, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

Such emergent measures are never resorted to or thought of except in the face of an expected storm. We are prosperous in this country, we have been prosperous several years, but signs multiply that we are beginning to over-produce commodities in certain directions and that we have largely over-produced industrial and railroad securities. Over-production always means depression, lower prices, acute competition, a destructive warfare of contending interests, in which only the fittest survive. I have said this repeatedly during the past year. Does the course of events justify my prediction or not? Let Mr. Morgan answer.

"H. L." New York: Would not sell now.
 "M." Keeseville, N. Y.: Complaint noted, error rectified.
 "Rix," Oakland, Cal.: You are on my preferred list for one year.
 "F. R." Milwaukee: You are on my preferred list for six months.
 "W. W." Cohoes: It is highly speculative. Not advisable now for investment.
 "Pierpont," Chicago: One dollar received. You are continued on my preferred list for another quarter.
 "W. L." Worcester, Mass.: (1) No. (2) I have no faith in the property. (3) Have nothing to do with it.
 "A." Nashua, N. H.: Unless you are prepared to gamble on holes in the ground I would not touch either of the properties.
 "A. B. C." Providence, R. I.: Everything depends upon the integrity and industry of the management. Speculation rather than an investment.
 "X. Y. Z." Thomaston, N. Y.: (1) I would not purchase either Central or Pennsylvania at present. Manhattan Elevated is cheaper and a better investment.
 "H. L." Philadelphia: (1) Expired. (2) I have frequently said that People's Gas, but for the fear of legislative interference, looked cheap, compared with the prices of similar stocks.
 "Hancock": I would not sell my Wabash Debenture Bs at present. They are entitled to 6 per cent. if earned, and have the voting privilege. Either they are too low or the preferred stock too high.
 "Brattleboro," Vt.: (1) I would not sacrifice my Southern Pacific at present. The road is one of the greatest earners in the world and the property has merit. (2) It is impossible to predict the course of the market until some of the clouds which overhang it disappear or the storm breaks.
 "E. E." New York: All copper stocks are more or less speculative, the cheap ones especially so. If important developments are made in mines which promise great value to the shares, there are carefully concealed until insiders have bought all they want. In other words, you are gambling with loaded dice. That's why I am adverse to advising the purchase of such shares, unless you have inside knowledge to guide you.
 "R. L." Cleveland: (1) The number has been increasing of late. (2) I do not have any confidence in it. (3) Some believe that the Panama Canal ought to help Pacific Mail. It is said that

next winter the ship-subsidy bill will be pushed. That certainly ought to be a good thing for it. Remember that the Southern Railway interests control the property and will not be likely to permit anything to injure it.
 "J. C." St. Cloud, Minn.: Chicago Great Western common sold last year as high as 35 and as low as 22. Because of the absence of a bonded debt, the shares are favorably regarded for speculation. Dividends of 2 1/2 per cent. semi-annually are paid on the preferred A. The common is highly speculative. I would prefer a dividend-payer if I were seeking an investment. The preferred A is better to trade in than the common, under existing market conditions.
 "E. H." Philadelphia: (1) I do not advise the sale of your American Ice preferred at present. The examination of the property by the stockholders' committee is going on. It is believed that the earnings are increasing and that insiders have been picking up the preferred around 30. It is absurd to believe that the \$5,000,000 of bonds covers the value of the company's properties. A list of these has been asked for and I would advise you to be patient until a statement is sent out by the stockholders.
 "J. Z." New York: I hardly advise the purchase of cheap railway stocks at present. Some industrials are more attractive. Corn Products common, for instance, paying 1 per cent. quarterly, American Ice preferred, which has had such a severe decline, and United States Realty preferred, which is apparently cheap. But better than these are investment stocks like Manhattan Elevated, netting about 5 per cent. at present prices, and having a splendid guarantee behind it.
 "B." Detroit: (1) There is such a mass of the Erie securities and such a quantity of the common especially that it has been difficult to believe that the latter was worth the high prices it reached during the boom, and yet there are those who insist that with proper management and the development of its business, it ought to be worth a great deal more. I would not advise you to sacrifice it at present. If the market has a severe decline you could even up with safety. (2) Both Southern Railway and Ontario and Western, on sharp reactions, can be picked up for a small profit. I think you can speculate more satisfactorily, however, in Corn Products common since it has been put on a dividend-paying basis, but I do not advise its purchase for investment. (3) It is impossible to say whether we shall have much higher prices before August. Everything depends upon the money-market, the outcome of the labor troubles, and crop prospects.
 "F. K." Los Angeles: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.
 (1) If money rates continue as high as they are, and if the situation in the labor world continues to be as threatening as it is now, I hardly expect that stocks, even such as Atchison common, New York Central, Union Pacific, and St. Paul, will again attain this year the high prices at which you purchased them. The absorption of Colorado Fuel by the steel trust, which was contemplated a year ago, would benefit that stock and St. Paul might profit by the distribution of surplus earnings in the shape of rights. Opportunities may present themselves under specially favorable circumstances for you to get out of some of your holdings, from time to time, and if you could lighten your load and even up on the balance of your holdings, in case of a severe slump in the market, you could possibly escape loss. (2) I cannot give you a weekly wire, but can only answer questions as they are asked. (3) You might sell your Central and put your money into Manhattan Elevated with profit and perhaps make a similar exchange with the St. Paul.
 Continued on following page.

\$1,200 A Year for Life

Secured by Small Monthly Payments

Crude rubber is to-day worth twice as much as it was ten years ago. Everybody knows that a pound of rubber costs more money than a bushel of wheat. Its uses are constantly and enormously increased from year to year. Every industry, every branch of science daily finds some new purpose for it, for which nothing else will answer. It is as indispensable to our modern civilization as wheat—or coal—or cotton. Yet its production is on the same primitive and uncertain basis that it was on the day when Goodyear first made rubber a commercial possibility.

The world's present inadequate supply of crude rubber is gathered by tapping wild rubber trees that are scattered here and there in the jungles of American tropics. The ignorant and improvident natives who are engaged in this pursuit, invariably "tap to death" the trees unrestrained, because of the climate, by white supervision. Because they have to penetrate farther and farther into the jungle each year, at an added outlay of time and money, and because the supply of the wild trees, in answer to the incessantly increasing demand, is rapidly vanishing, the price of crude rubber has doubled in the last decade.

There is nothing speculative about Crude Rubber. It can be gathered every day in the year, irrespective of weather or season. It can be sold every day in the year, in every market in the world, and at a stable price that has been steadily advancing for many years.

In the State of Chiapas, Mexico, we have 6,175 acres of the finest rubber land in all the world and with the finest climate. On this land we are changing the production of crude rubber from the primitive and destructive methods now employed by the natives, to the most scientific and economic plan known to modern forestry, and under Anglo-Saxon supervision. You cannot name any article of world-wide use whose production has undergone so radical a development as we are now engaged in without vastly enriching those who have accomplished the change. An acre of 200 rubber trees brought into bearing on our land will produce a net income of from \$200 to \$300 a year for more than a lifetime. We plant 600 trees to an acre and "tap to death" 400 of them before maturity, leaving 200 trees, the normal number for permanent yield. The advantage of this method is that by beginning the tappings thus early, dividends begin also in the same year.

Five acres or shares in our Rubber Orchard planted to 1000 rubber trees will, at maturity, yield you a sure and certain income of \$100 a month for more years than you can possibly live. Your dividends average 25 per cent. during the period of small monthly payments.

The remarkable opportunity is now open for securing shares in this great enterprise, each share representing an undivided interest equivalent to an acre of land in our orchard. There is no large cash down payment, as the purchaser pays for his shares in modest monthly instalments running over the development period. Supposing you buy only 5 shares, or acres; you pay \$20 a month for 12 months, then \$10 a month for a limited period until you have paid the full price of the shares—\$276 each, but meantime you will have received dividends amounting to \$210 per share; hence the actual net cost of your shares, or acres, is \$66 each, and from the maturity period onward, longer than you can live, they will yield you or your heirs a yearly income of \$1,200. This conservative estimate is based upon Government reports of the United States and Great Britain, and is for 200 trees per acre, figured as yielding each only 2 pounds of crude rubber per year—400 pounds at 60 cents net. Of course, if you buy 10 shares, your income will be \$2,400 yearly, or, better still, 25 shares will yield \$6,000 a year.

Join this New Development in the World's Progress

Every possible safeguard surrounds this investment. The State Street Trust Company, of Boston, holds the title to our property in Mexico as Trustee. We agree to deposit with them the money paid in for shares, and we file with them sworn statements as to the development of the property. This Company also acts as Registrar of our stock. You are fully protected from loss in case of death, or in case of lapse of payments, and we grant you a suspension of payments for ninety days at any time you may wish. Furthermore, we agree to loan you money on your shares.

If we can prove to you that five shares in this investment, paid for in small monthly instalments, will bring you an average return of twenty-five per cent. on your money during the period of payments, and will then bring you \$100 a month for more than a lifetime, we could not keep you out. Send us at once \$20 as the first monthly payment to secure 5 shares—\$40 for 10 shares—\$100 for 25 shares (\$4 per share for as many shares as you wish to secure). This opens the door for yourself, not to wealth, but to what is far better, a competency for future years, when perhaps you will not be able to earn it. We already have hundreds of shareholders scattered through 40 states, who have investigated and invested. Our literature explains our plan fully and concisely, and proves every statement. It will be sent to you immediately, on request.

Mutual Rubber Production Co.
88 Milk Street, BOSTON, MASS.

\$1000

THE EQUITABLE

HENRY B. HYDE
FOUNDER

J. W. ALEXANDER
PRESIDENT



J. H. HYDE
VICE PRESIDENT

ABOUT \$1

a week paid on
an Endowment in the Equitable
will give \$1,000 — with profits —
to you at the end of 20 years
— if you live.
If you die your family receives
\$1,000 at once. Issued in amounts from
\$1,000 to \$200,000.

Vacancies in every State for men of energy and character to act as representatives.

Apply to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2nd Vice President.

SEND THIS COUPON FOR PARTICULARS OR WRITE

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Dept. No. 23

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for

\$.....if issued at.....years of age.

Name

Address.....

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

Continued from preceding page.

"Subscriber," Brooklyn: Rating and credit both high.

"F.," New York: The decision will probably be made public so that all can profit by it at the same time.

"B.," Curwensville, Penn.: It is a fair industrial speculation, not dealt in New York and having a limited market.

"Junior," Holyoke: Distilling Securities and National Biscuit common, both paying dividends, are fair industrial speculations at prevailing prices. I do not regard either as an investment.

"Rix," Oakland, Cal.: You are on the preferred list. Sugar and Copper are so highly speculative and in the hands of such unconscionable manipulators that no one but they can tell when they have touched bottom.

"S.," Saugerties: One dollar received and three months added to your subscription. (1) I do not like the looks of the Alaska proposition and do not advise speculation in it. (2) Such concerns, especially if they have proven value, are not peddling out their stock.

"T. W. S.," New York: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. Your experience has been that of many others, unfortunately. I think, on declines, you can purchase Manhattan Elevated, if you are prepared to pay for it, and hold it.

"W. W.," Brooklyn: It is not safe to swap horses while crossing a stream, but I would rather have Realty common than Erie common. You could exchange your Erie common for Corn Products common at prevailing prices. The latter pays 1 per cent. quarterly.

"B.," Texas: I would prefer Manhattan Elevated to Pennsylvania. The United States Realty combination is very strong and confident of the future of the company. Trade depression, of course, always disastrously affects building operations, and so would a great strike.

"Ancient," Troy, N. Y.: (1) I presume that the delivery must be made to the customer before the money is paid. The expressing or mailing also takes a day or two. (2) Bonds yielding only 3 1/2 per cent. are in more limited demand than good 4 per cent. bonds, especially at a time when money rates in the local market are so high.

"N.," Warren, Mass.: If Mr. Morgan is right you would be wiser to hold your shares. Perhaps it might be well to wait a little while and see whether his operations in the market justify his opinion regarding it. After such a decline a tendency to advance is usually shown, unless depressing circumstances unexpectedly intervene.

"W. S.," Baltimore: I have never visited the property. Of course it is, as all such affairs must be, speculative. An investment means something in which you can put your money with an almost positive assurance that you will get it back with interest. Gilt-edged bonds and guaranteed railroad shares are investments, but they seldom yield more than 4 per cent. per annum.

"W. D.," Milwaukee: You are on my preferred list for one year. The hope of the market now lies in an easier condition of the money market, with good crop reports later in the spring. On this basis rests the expectation of higher prices before the first of June. Whether it is a substantial basis or not, I cannot say. The course of the market is not altogether encouraging to those who are hoping for better things. It is not always well to be in a hurry, however, and I would not wait for much of a profit.

"Arrow": (1) Brooklyn Rapid Transit is nothing if not a speculation. It no longer reports its

earnings and there are signs that a pool is organizing to put it up, but you must take a gambler's chances in the stock, regarding the earnings of which there is no publicity. (2) United States Realty preferred looks like a fair speculation at prevailing prices, though if business depression ensues, or a great strike in the building trades occurs the stock will suffer. (3) I do not look with favor on the iron and steel stocks for a long pull. (4) Atchison preferred is safer.

"R.," Ottawa: As I have said before, whenever the market has extensive liquidation with a severe decline in prices, traders stand ready to buy for a quick turn. It is impossible to name the best stocks in which to deal; everything depends upon the mood of the market. Trade in stocks which have been particularly active during the decline and which show the greatest strength on slight rallies.

"C.," Huntington, Penn.: (1) I would not average up on my St. Paul until it is disclosed whether or not the financial situation can be expected to improve as summer approaches. The road is making large earnings and taking care of its dividends, and if money were easier, would probably offer valuable stock rights. (2) You ought to be able to get rid of your Atchison if the market has a favorable turn.

"No. 45," Uxbridge, Mass.: (1) I have frequently said that the best obtainable information indicates that a determined effort is being made to advance the price of Amalgamated and that some large holders are behind this effort. Their movements are secret, however. They do not take the public into their confidence. (2) Missouri Pacific is earning a great deal of money and looks like a good property. I would hesitate to operate on the short side at present. (3) Everything depends on circumstances.

"S. St.," New York: It is said that some of the heavy holders of Consolidated Tobacco preferred have been compelled to liquidate their holdings in part to carry more speculative accounts. The statements of the earnings of the tobacco companies have never been full and satisfactory. For a long time it was given out that no dividends were earned on Continental common, and yet all of a sudden this stock was exchanged for a 4 per cent. debenture bond and it was claimed that twice the interest charges were being earned.

"F.," Cripple Creek, Col.: (1) They have been very successful, I am told. (2) The enterprise is just being promoted. How successful it will be depends largely upon the future values of real estate. (3) I do not advise purchases on margins. It is risky business at such a time, when stormy conditions threaten. (4) It seems almost absurd to believe that a sensible man can expect strangers in New York to offer to give him valuable real estate lots, guaranteed to be worth \$100, for \$2.50, in payment of a deed. On its face, the circular of the concern shows the ridiculous nature of the proposition. Nobody in New York is giving anything away for nothing. I wish all my readers would bear this fact in mind and save themselves and myself considerable trouble. Remember that some of the smartest men in the country do business in New York City. It is full of investors who are everlastingly looking for good chances to make money. If any one has real estate or anything else to give away, it is not necessary to go outside of the limits of this great city to find hundreds of thousands of people ready to grab it at the first chance.

Continued on following page.

Life-insurance Suggestions

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

ANOTHER DECISION of interest to the holders of memberships in fraternal benevolent orders was recently made in New York City. Edward Pollak became a member of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum in 1890 and received a \$3,000 insurance certificate, payable at his death to his wife. He disappeared in 1896 and has not been heard from since. His wife continued to pay his assessments, which were accepted by the Arcanum with knowledge of his disappearance, for a period of six years. Then the assessments were refused because, under a new by-law, on the failure of Pollak to report to the council, he stood suspended from membership. The wife brought suit to compel the reinstatement of her husband's certificate. The court decided against her, on the ground that Pollak himself was the only person who could complain of the violation of his rights by the Arcanum, under his contract with the latter. Does any one imagine that if Pollak had been insured in a well-established old-line company such a defense would have been set up? I again advise my readers to pay careful attention to the form of contract which is made with them for life insurance, especially by the fraternal orders, and to bear in mind that if they subscribe to the constitution and by-laws of the order they must be held thereby.

"D.," Albany: If you will make your inquiries at the State insurance department at the capitol at Albany, I have no doubt you will receive satisfactory answers.

"M.," Manistee, Mich.: The company has been established only a few years. Its expenses of management are large, though it is reporting a considerable excess of income. I would prefer an older company.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

ROYAL L. LEGRAND

Over a
Million
Barrels a
Year

Those are sales of Schlitz Beer making it the leader of all Milwaukee beers, by far.

That's a result of maintaining absolute purity. We doubled the necessary cost of our brewing to have Schlitz Beer right.

The Result Is
A Million Barrels a Year

We have used the best materials—the finest barley—paid as high as twice what we need pay for hops. We bored six wells to rock to get pure water. We kept our brewing as clean as your cooking.

The Result Is
A Million Barrels a Year

We filtered all the air that touched the beer. We filtered the beer through white wood pulp. We aged it until it could not cause biliousness. We sterilized every bottle after it was sealed.

The Result Is
A Million Barrels a Year

Isn't Schlitz Beer—pure beer—worth asking for, when the cost is the same as of common beer?

Ask for the Brewery Bottling.

THE BEER
THAT MADE
MILWAUKEE
FAMOUS

"E. W. G.," Roseville, N. J.: (1) It has been an assessment company up to a recent period. I would prefer an old-line company with a better record, a larger surplus, and more satisfactory guarantees. (2) I agree with you that the sooner an undesirable thing is dropped the better. Thank you for your kind words.

The Hermit.

Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

ATTENTION is called to four special pictorial contests in which our readers may engage. A special prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture appropriate to Decoration Day, the competition to close on May 10th. The cameraist sending in by June 15th, when the contest closes, the most satisfactory picture suitable for a Fourth of July page will likewise be awarded \$10. A prize of \$10 will also be given for the most attractive Thanksgiving Day picture furnished us, and a prize of \$10 for the picture which represents with greatest success the spirit of Christmas time. These contests are attractive and should call out many competitors.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the maker. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly," 110 Fifth Avenue, New York. When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

PUNCTURE PROOF

Tires

Sterling Puncture Proof Tires are the best made. Constructed on puncture proof lines. No solution in them. Guaranteed for One Year.

Complete catalog of tires from \$2.00 per pair up, sent free. Send for our big catalog "H." Delaware Rubber Co., 631 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOK!

AT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
The Racycle & Any Bicycle

Turns EASY Turns HARD

Racycle sprockets turn between bearings. Bicycle sprockets turn outside bearings.

80% less pressure on the bearings of a Racycle than on a bicycle; therefore it turns 1/4 easier. Ride further and faster with less work on the Racycle. No oil can required. Write for Catalog 17 to

MIAMI CYCLE & MFG. CO., Middletown, O.

Dedication St. Louis Exposition.

REDUCED rates via Pennsylvania Railroad \$24.25 for round trip from New York to St. Louis. Tickets on sale April 26, 27, 28, 29, good going only on date sold and good to return until May 4 on being executed by the joint agent at St. Louis, for which no fee will be required. Proportionate rates from other points.

A Short Pencil Story

Once upon a time there was a man who didn't like

DIXON'S American Pencils

Just one man. The exception that proves the rule. Write for free booklet Y

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO
Jersey City, N. J.

Nineteenth Year—1884-1903

American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre School

FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, President
A Technical training-school for the stage (chartered as private corporation by the Regents of the University of the State of New York) in connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Companies. Apply to

E. P. STEPHENSON, General Manager
Carnegie Hall, New York

3 MONTHS FREE.


Up-to-date Mining paper (fully illustrated), containing all the latest news from famous gold camps, including

Thunder Mountain

U. S. MINING JOURNAL,
150 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE LATEST SUCCESS OF THE
ORIZA-PERFUMERY (Grand Prix Paris 1900)

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Walter Baker's
BREAKFAST
COCOA



The **FINEST COCOA** in the World
Costs Less than One Cent a Cup
Forty Highest Awards in Europe
and America.
Walter Baker & Co., Limited
Established 1780 Dorchester, Mass.

RHEUMATISM
Cured
Through the Feet.
Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. FREE on Approval. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not don't send us a cent.



Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., RY 16 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

The Potent Hairpin.

"Here, madam," said the peddler at the back door, "I have a most useful little household instrument. It is a combined screw-driver, buttonhook, can opener, latch key, lamp cleaner, letter opener, paper cutter, pipe fixer, and penknife. Can I sell you one?"
"Sell me one?" repeated the housekeeper. "What do I want with one? Can't you see that I wear hairpins?"

Beautify Your Lawns
By using only the GENUINE KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS LAWN SEED: 10c., 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 packages. Also sold by the bushel.
KENTUCKY SEED CO., Covington, Ky.

FINN-BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogues. 150 engravings.
N. P. BOYER & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"N." Ben Avon, Penn.: The officers of the Texas Oil Securities, Limited, say they are not offering stock for sale and that the policy of the company is not to give out information. I do not advise the purchase.

"F. S. W." New York: It is impossible to advise about the mining stock to which you refer. Authentic reports of its earning and condition are not obtainable. If your friend is connected with the management and is reliable, he ought to be able to advise you better than any one else.

"K." Lynn, Mass.: You are not entitled to a place on my preferred list unless you are a subscriber at the home office at full rates. (1) I am not advising purchases until the market is more settled. American Telephone is a big earner, but is constantly meeting increased competition. (2) I do not believe in the patent-medicine scheme.

"Tenderfoot": (1) Any broker will buy ten-share lots if you pay for them outright. (2) All the government bonds are excellent investments, but return a very small rate of interest. (3) I look for a fluctuating stock market with constant liquidation and a downward tendency. It is therefore safe to buy on sharp reactions and sell whenever you have a small profit.

"A. M." Philadelphia: You are on my preferred list for one year. I would not hold Steel common any longer than was necessary. There are indications, which constantly grow stronger, that the iron market has seen its highest prices and the business has attained its zenith for the present, especially in the face of increasing foreign competition. There is no doubt that the dividends on the preferred will be paid this year, so I am told.

"C." Malden: The only reason why I would exchange my Steel preferred for bonds is because the latter are prior lien. In other words, the interest on the bonds must be paid before the dividends on the stock. I think the time must inevitably come when earnings will not be sufficient to continue the dividends on the shares at the present rates. The bonds pay 5 per cent. and the preferred shares 7 per cent., it is true, but the bonds are the better security.

"A. K." Chicago: The reports made by American Can look more favorable. I am told that the water has now been pretty nearly squeezed out of the preferred and that influential interests expect some day to attach the property to the steel trust. Of course there is always danger in the present mood of the public, that it will refuse to further carry non-dividend-paying industrials of this character, but, as you have paid for your holdings, why not wait a little longer?

"E. H." Philadelphia: I am told that insiders have been heavy purchasers on the decline. There is no reason to believe that the American Ice Company is bankrupt. It certainly has large and substantial assets, and the officers do not hesitate to say that these assets are more than is represented by the present selling value of the stock. If that be true, the preferred, around 30, ought to be cheap, but I am not advising any purchases at this time. The earnings of the company are increasing. The stockholders' committee is preparing a preliminary report, I hear.

"B." Canton, O.: (1) Neither the oil company nor the party to whom you allude has any rating nor commands my confidence. (2) You are exactly right in your surmise. The newest bunco game of financial sharks is to send out offers of fictitious prices for mining and oil shares from headquarters in one city, and then to offer these same shares at lower prices, with a tempting chance for a profit, apparently, from another office in another city. After you have bought the shares you find that they are unsalable at any price. (3) I would keep out of the market at present.

"Banker," St. Louis: The trust companies of New York, under the requirements of the clearing House, will have to provide a cash fund of 5 per cent. of their deposits, by the first of June. This will require between ten and fifteen millions of dollars. Those who are predicting cheaper money should bear this fact in mind. It would not be surprising if money would cheapen later on, if liquidation in Wall Street continues and business depression sets in. Both of these would be important factors in lessening the demand for money and it is the demand that maintains the high rates.

"S. U. G." Savannah: (1) The reports of a renewal of the sugar war ought not to surprise anybody. These come after a desperate effort has been made to advance the sugar shares. No stock on the list is subject to greater manipulation or greater risk in trading than American Sugar. (2) Public prints state that J. Overton Paine has asked his creditors for a four months' extension. (3) The disfavor in which the new industrial enterprises are held is shown by the slump in the shares of the United States Shipbuilding Company to \$1 for the common and \$12 for the preferred. I call Mr. J. P. Morgan's attention to the fact that such things as "undigested securities" still exist.

"Missouri": The sudden rise in copper did not seem to have justification in business conditions. It looked as if manipulation was behind it, and this suspicion was strengthened by the decision of the Amalgamated not to continue its regular reports of its output. At the same time, those who are close to the inside seem honestly to believe that the purpose was to put Amalgamated higher. I have always spoken of this stock as a gambling affair in which one must take his chances, no matter whether he buys or sells. There is no doubt that the consumption of copper increased quite rapidly after the serious decline in metal, but the increase in the price has retarded the growing demand.

"L." Louisville: (1) Liquidation in Western Union, like that in a number of other dividend-payers, no doubt arises from the inability of some large shareholders to retain their holdings. The sales were no doubt made because funds were needed to protect other lines of stocks. (2) The decline in Colorado Fuel is attributed to dissatisfaction because of the proposed new issue of \$7,000,000 of bonds on the Colorado and Wyoming Railroad, which is controlled by the fuel company. It is no secret that the steel trust is anxious, not long ago, to secure control of Colorado Fuel.

Piso's Cure—40 years on the market, and still the best for Coughs and Colds. 25 cents per bottle.

Dora—"Wouldn't it be lovely if we had thirty-five million dollars?"
Clara—"Of course."

Dora—"Perfectly heavenly! This book on 'Facts and Figures' says a ton of diamonds can be bought for that."

PURITY is not often found in the preparation of Champagnes. **Cook's Imperial Extra Dry** is an exception.

At the exhibition of the California Fruit-Growers' Association, at Chicago, the Solmer Pianos were chosen in preference to all other makes, thus again showing the high estimation in which these popular instruments are held by the public.

Perhaps it would like to see the stock sell lower. (3) I would not sacrifice my Wabash Debenture Bonds at present.

"W. M." Albany: (1) In the present condition of the money and labor markets I see little profit in subscribing for the new issue of the Pennsylvania railroad stock. If you sell the rights you at least get a profit out of the transaction. (2) The action of the company was no doubt influenced by the general indisposition of the public to appreciate, as it has done in the past, the value of new stock rights. (3) Pennsylvania shares are depressed because of the general depression in the market, growing out of the money stringency. There is talk that large holders are interested in depressing the shares, under cover of which they are buying, but I see no evidence of this. There is little doubt that the Pennsylvania and Central are becoming more closely allied.

"H." Baltimore: The low prices at which the shares of the International Marine Company are selling, in spite of Mr. Morgan's good words for his properties, are said to be due to friction in the management, as well as to the general indisposition of the public to buy new issues of stocks and bonds. As an eminent financial authority puts it, "Enormously inflated industrial capitalizations, tens of millions of the new paper going in fees to the promoters, railway shares bought up by speculators and unloaded in bulk at fictitious prices on other corporations which issued new securities against them, common stock converted into bonds at the rate of two dollars in bonds for each dollar of stock—these are some of the purposes for which 'undigested securities' have been issued."

"G." St. Paul: (1) While it is true that railroads continue to report an increase of gross earnings, you will observe that a majority of them report a decrease in net earnings. The Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and other great systems, are all finding it burdensome to pay increased wages. (2) A suspension of building operations, because of the demands of iron workers, bricklayers and others, is predicted, unless concessions are made. So high an authority as Judge McConnell, president of one of the largest auxiliaries of the United States Realty Company, declares that there has been a steady, horizontal advance in wages for the past five years and that it must now cease, as it has reached high-water mark, for people will stop building rather than pay the higher cost.

"J." Indianapolis: (1) You have observed that the Southern ironmakers have reduced the price of pig-iron from a dollar to a dollar and a half per ton, because of the large foreign importations of iron, which are now competing with the American product. There is significance in this reduction. Only a few months ago we were told that the domestic demand for pig-iron was greater than the production. I called attention, at that time, to the increasing importations of foreign iron and steel, and we have not seen the end of this competition. (2) Perhaps you have observed that Mr. Harriman, in his sworn statement, says that Keene, as the manager of the Southern Pacific pool, was ready to sell his 70,000 shares at 78 and the pool's 170,000 shares at 70. This was at the time when the Keene crowd were telling the public that Southern Pacific was bound to go to par, though they were willing to sell out at from 70 to 78. 70 ought to satisfy you, therefore.

"H." Terre Haute, Ind.: The introductory note at the head of my department indicates plainly, I should think, that subscribers for LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the New York office, 110 Fifth Avenue, who pay the full subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, are entitled, without further compensation, to a place on my preferred list. (1) I am not favorably impressed by the enterprise, though prominent men are identified with it. (2) Every one of the remaining lot of inquiries you send refers to corporations which have no connection with, or dealings in, Wall Street. Most of them are being promoted by men who have more interest in selling shares than in developing properties. It is said that "distance lends enchantment to the view." Just why this is true regarding financial ventures I never could understand, for conservative men, as a rule, like to put their money into properties within sight or at least within reasonable reach.


"P." Pittsfield, Mass.: (1) One of the shabby tricks of Wall Street jugglers in mining stocks of a doubtful character, is to send out pretended offers of mining stocks having merit, at about half the prices at which they are sold. When a customer sends in an order for these stocks at low prices, he is informed that the shares have all been disposed of, but that an effort will be made to get them later on. The customer is also told that stocks of equal merit can be had at still lower prices, and then, if he bites at the bait, a worthless stock is imposed upon him. (2) It is said that Mr. Schwab hesitates to retire from the presidency of the United States steel trust, although his resignation is desired by Morgan interests. The new move to merge the subsidiary companies of the trust into separate corporations, thus eliminating a number of minor companies, which have been running on an independent basis, will no doubt open a way by which several applicants for the presidency of the trust can be placed at the respective heads of the different auxiliary companies. It is easy to see that unless friction with Schwab is avoided, he has the power to do a good deal of harm to the trust, either by selling out his stock or by embarking in independent enterprises.

New York, April 16, 1903. JASPER.

The Latest Scientific Marvels.

"ETERNAL vigilance is the price" that one must pay who would keep informed of all the marvelous inventions and discoveries of the day. The advent of wireless telegraphy seems, indeed, to have had the effect of stimulating scientific experts and men of inventive genius to new endeavors in the production of wonderful and hitherto-unthought-of devices and combinations for the extension of human power. Among such recent marvels may be counted the new hydroscope invented by Signor Pinos, an Italian, by means of which, it is said, human eyesight is enabled to penetrate the sea to an incredible depth and for an enormous radius. A naval official who witnessed an experiment with this hydroscope in the Mediterranean says that the instrument can be operated from the deck of a ship, making visible cables, torpedoes, etc. It is said that the invention ought to nullify the dangerous character of submarine boats.

CROOKED FEET



Crooked or Club Feet, any variety and at any reasonable age, can be perfectly and permanently cured. The methods generally employed do not accomplish satisfactory results. Our methods are different and we never resort to severe surgical operations, plaster paris or painful treatment of any kind. We have been curing Club Feet for over thirty years and will guarantee a cure of any case we accept. Write for our book, it will interest you and costs nothing.

THE L. C. McLAIN
ORTHOPEDIC SANITARIUM
3100 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Pears'

Few people know the comfort and beauty of perfect natural skin.

Have you used Pears' soap?

Sold all over the world.

SAVE HALF YOUR CIGAR MONEY



AND GET A BETTER SMOKE

We are making a great success of selling direct from our factory to smokers exclusively at half retail prices, thoroughly satisfactory cigars, all time-tested tried-out brands; not one blend, but many, guaranteed to suit every possible taste. We have made a reputation for quality during the years we manufactured for dealers. Now we're making a reputation for saving in price as well, selling

DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY TO YOU

The saving in price does not come out of the cigars—they are the same as ever. It comes from saving you the jobber's, the salesman's and the retailer's profits—three profits in your pocket. The saving in price is clear to all. You can prove, without risk, how we'll please you in quality and critically satisfy your taste, for if you don't get as good a cigar or a better one from us for less money than you pay now—if you are not altogether pleased, you get

YOUR MONEY BACK

Why throw away one-half your cigar money on many "in-between men" in the face of a "no risk" guarantee like this?

Write for our booklet "Rolled Reveries," explaining everything, or to hasten matters: for \$1.00 we will send a trial package of 25 assorted sizes and blends: for 75 cents twelve regular 10 cent and two-for-a-quarter cigars; for 50 cents twelve assorted fives and tens, each cigar separately wrapped and described and showing you how two-for-a-quarter and 10 cent cigars can be bought in boxes of 25, 50 or 100 for from 4 cents to 6 cents each, others from 2 cents to 3 cents each. All transportation charges prepaid.

Your own procrastination is all that prevents your becoming our steady customer and saving money.

John B. Rogers & Co., 356 Water St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Reference: Any Bank, Any Agency, Any Customer.

A New Gold Field.

ACCORDING TO reports in the German press, this year will witness the beginning of a systematic effort to mine gold on the east shore of Lake Victoria, Africa. This region is in German territory. During the past few years a number of travelers have visited this part of the country, and on their return reported the presence of gold. In order to reach these prospective mines, new ways and means of transportation must be established. The east shore of Lake Victoria lies about six hundred miles distant from the ocean. Inasmuch as Germany has as yet no railways in her East African colonies, the chances are that the English Uganda railroad will be used as far as possible. The latest discovery of gold is likely to allure to Africa a host of adventurous prospectors from other lands.

McILHENNY'S Tabasco Sauce

YOUR SOUP, Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, etc., will be vastly improved if seasoned with McIlhenney's **Tabasco Sauce**. Gives a keen appetite. Stimulates digestion. At all dealers. FREE booklet with new recipes.

McILHENNY'S TABASCO, New Iberia, La.



A COUNTER IRRITANT.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

**Improved
BOSTON
GARTER**

THE STANDARD
FOR GENTLEMEN
ALWAYS EASY

The Name "BOSTON
GARTER" is stamped on
every loop—

The **Velvet Grip**
CUSHION
BUTTON
CLASP

Lies flat to the leg—never
Slips, Tears nor Unfastens
ample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton
25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

GEO. FROST CO., Makers,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

THE "VELVET GRIP" PATENT HAS BEEN
SUSTAINED BY THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND.

Send four cents (postage) for illustrated book, entitled **Holidays in England**, describing Cathedral Route, Pilgrim Fathers, Dickens and Tennyson Districts. Pamphlets (free) describing **Harwich Hook of Holland**, **Royal Mail Route**. Twin Screw Steamship Line, England to Continental Europe. Address

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY OF ENGLAND,
362 Broadway, New York

WM BARKER CO. TROY, N.Y.

**LINEN
COLLARS &
CUFFS**
ARE THE BEST
BUY THEM.



GOOD INCOMES MADE
By selling our celebrated
goods. 25 and 30 per cent.
commission off.

**BEST and MOST
ECONOMICAL 33¢.**
1-lb. trade-mark red bags.
Good Coffees 12c. and 15c.
Good Teas 30c. and 35c.
The Great American Tea Co.,
31-33 Vesey St., New York,
P. O. Box 289.

CHEAP RATES California, Washington, Oregon,
Colorado. We secure reduced rates
on household goods of intending settlers to the above States.
Write for rates. **Map of California, FREE.**
Trans-Continental Freight Co., P 325 Dearborn St. Chicago

ASTHMA Cured to stay CURED. Health restored.
Book 25A FREE. DR. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

BRASS BAND

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms. Lyon &
Healy's "Own Make" Instruments are
now used by the greatest artists. Fine Cat-
alogue, 400 illustrations, mailed free; it
gives Band Music & Instructions for
Amateur Bands. Bargains in Instru-
ments just reduced in price.
LYON & HEALY, 98 Adams St., Chicago.
The World's Largest Music House. **Sells
Everything known in Music.**

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

MORPHINE and LIQUOR HABITS CURED.
Thousands having failed else-
where have been cured by us.
Write The Dr. J. L. Stephens Co., Dept. I. 4, Lebanon, Ohio

**Take
the
Short
Cut**

GO RIGHT TO CARRIAGE HEADQUARTERS
Write to-day for our illustrated catalogue (free) which describes our goods truthfully,
explains our method and our guarantee and makes it safe, simple and easy for you to
get carriages, harness and horse accessories direct from our factory at wholesale prices.
THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE & HARNESS COMPANY.
Factory and General Office, Columbus, O. Western Office & Distributing House, St. Louis, Mo.
Write to nearest office.



THE BEST SCOTCH GAME AND THE BEST SCOTCH WHISKY

Every thoroughbred golfer unites the two
by playing the last hole of the match for
a wee nipper of

Dewar's Scotch

the Whisky which has been awarded 53
gold and prize medals, and is supplied by
Royal Warrant to His Majesty King
Edward VII.

A GOLF PRINT
entitled "The Last Hole for Dewar's" (copyright,
1903, by Frederick Glassup), being an exact repro-
duction of the original design by James Preston,
shown herewith, will be mailed to anyone on receipt
of ten cents in silver. It is printed in four colors on
heavy Japan vellum, 9 x 12, and is suitable for fram-
ing in club house or home. This is the first of a
series of 12 original prints suggesting Dewar's Scotch
for all occasions. In May we will show a coaching
scene by Edward Penfield. For copies of this print
address
FREDERICK GLASSUP
Sole U. S. Agent for John Dewar & Sons, Limited
126 Bleecker Street, New York

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE
LIST OF THE HIGHEST
GRADE PIANOS

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, Only salesroom
5th Ave., cor 23d St. in Greater New
York.

Grand Canyon of Arizona

Earth's greatest wonder—
the titan of chasms, a mile
deep, many miles wide.

PICTURES OF IT: For 25 cents will
send the season's
novelty—a Grand Canyon photochrome view,
uniquely mounted to reproduce the Canyon
tints. Or, for same price, a set of four
black-and-white prints, ready for framing.

BOOKS ABOUT IT: For 50 cents will
send a Grand
Canyon book, 128 pages, 93 illustrations,
cover in colors; contains articles by noted
authors, travelers and scientists. Worth a
place in any library. Or will mail free
pamphlet, "Titan of Chasms."

General Passenger Office,
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
1312 Gt. Northern Bldg., Chicago.

Santa Fe

Tours To the Pacific Coast.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT
PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For the General Assembly of the Presbyterian
Church, at Los Angeles, Cal., May 21 to June 2,
the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run
three personally conducted tours to Los Angeles
and the Pacific Coast. These tours will leave
New York and Philadelphia May 12 and 13.
Tour No. 1, covering twenty-four days, \$134.50
from New York; \$132.75 from Philadelphia.
Tour No. 2, covering forty-three days, including
Yellowstone Park, \$253 from New York and
\$251.25 from Philadelphia. Tour No. 3, covering
thirty days, including Grand Canyon of Arizona,
\$159 from New York and \$156.75 from Philadel-
phia. Proportionate rates from other points.
Arrangements may be made to return independ-
ently on Tours No. 1 and No. 3.

Special Pullman trains will be used, and the
services of a tourist agent, chaperon, baggage
master, and official stenographer will be provided
on each train.

For itinerary giving rates and full information
apply to Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New
York City, or George W. Boyd, Assistant General
Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Phila-
delphia, Penn.

**Carl H. Schultz's
Carbonic
Selters**

KISSINGEN,
DOUBLE-
CARLSBAD,
LITHIA, etc.

The Only Pure and Correct Artificial Mi-
neral Waters Sold in America To-day.

Used in the homes of
our leading physicians.
In siphons and also in
bottles for out-of-town
shipments.

CARL H. SCHULTZ
Telephone Connection. 490-444 First Ave., N. Y.

LOCKE ADDER

ONLY \$5.00

ADDS SUBTRACTS
MULTIPLIES DIVIDES

Can't Make Mistake
Vital Last a Lifetime

CAPACITY, 999,999,999
SINGLEY FIVE. RESISTS SHAKES
C. E. LOCKE MFG. CO.
150 Wabash St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Did You Ever Use Press Clippings?

Do you want everything printed in the
newspapers, magazines and trade press of
the United States and Canada on any par-
ticular subject?

Send us your order, describing what
you want us to clip, enclose \$2, and we will
send you our service, for one month, mail-
ing you daily or weekly all clippings found
on your topic. We read and clip about
25,000 publications each month.

MANUFACTURERS can learn where
there is a market for their goods, and how
best to reach it.

BUSINESS MEN can obtain reliable
tips which lead to business brought in on
the follow-up plan.

ANY ONE can gather all that is printed
about matters of immediate interest, the
latest and best thought from many sources.

United States Press Clipping Bureau
153 La Salle St., CHICAGO, U. S. A.
Booklet for a stamp, if you mention this paper.

GOUT & RHEUMATISM

Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & \$1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

**First-Class Hotels and Clubs, on Wheels—The Through
Trains of The NEW YORK CENTRAL.**